

AMERICAN NURSERYMAN

The Nurseryman's Forte: To Make America More Beautiful and Fruitful

SEPTEMBER 15, 1942

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Pennsylvania Survey of Trade Practices
Propagating Beach Plums by Cuttings
Landscape Planning and Planting
Experiences with New Plants in 1942

Editorial

HIGHER PRICES?

The first of the fall wholesale price lists to come to hand contain relatively few increases in prices, aside from fruit trees, which apparently will be generally and uniformly somewhat higher. Among the ornamental trees and shrubs, one notes advances here and there, but not so many as had been expected from discussions at trade meetings.

This is surprising because of the considerably higher cost of labor in most localities, accompanied by a scarcity of experienced help, for labor makes up the largest item in nursery costs. In addition, supplies and materials are following an upward trend in price, taxes are notably higher and the costs of business operation cannot be less.

The sales outlook is still good, with the public in possession of plenty of money and fewer available places to spend it. The victory garden harvest shows are gaining widespread public notice, so that the interest in victory gardens should be carried over into 1943 and possibly enhanced.

So it looks as though wholesale buyers would do well to place orders early at the quoted prices, before the higher cost of doing business and the realization of a public demand for nursery stock lead to a more general and marked revision of the early quotations upward.

AUTUMN PLANTING.

Autumn planting, which has become more popular each year of late, should be stressed further by nurserymen this year. It will be to their own advantage, because in all probability transportation, labor, selling and general conditions will be more favorable this fall than next spring, when nobody knows how many men will be taken into government service and how many phases of our national economy and business operations will be still more adversely affected. And even if the nursery business does face favorable conditions next spring, it will be better to transfer as much digging, shipping and planting as

The Mirror of the Trade

possible to this autumn, to reduce the spring rush.

Autumn planting is advantageous to customers, also, as experienced gardeners have been learning gradually. But the general public has the urge to plant when the warm days of spring arrive, rather than when the cool weather of autumn sets in.

There is no question that evergreens, and some deciduous plants, which are set in autumn receive benefit from the cool and usually moist weather of that period. Even deciduous stock planted in autumn starts root growth in the spring earlier than that planted then; consequently, the foliage receives better nourishment when the trees and shrubs bud out. While some customers may worry about cold weather after transplanting in fall, that is no more a danger than a hot dry summer following too soon after spring planting. There is no question that gardeners who once have tried autumn planting prefer it in most instances to spring planting.

WATCH FOR CORK OAKS.

Raw cork is the bark of a species of evergreen oak. Cork is peeled off every few years. It grows in mountainous parts of Spain, Portugal and North Africa, where there are probably about 5,000,000 acres of cork oaks. The United States alone uses about forty per cent of the total production. With shipments seriously curtailed by war the United States Department of Agriculture is fostering production of supplies or substitutes grown at home or in Latin America.

Formerly we imported about \$10,000,000 worth of cork a year. Unfortunately there are only a few thousand cork trees growing in the United States. There are several plantations in California, the most successful at the Chico forest station, and a few trees have been planted in Arizona and New Mexico.

The Soil Conservation Service, co-operating with the Forest Service and other agencies of the department, has been making a survey of cork trees attempting to find out where they grow best in this country. Dr. Henry Hopp, on one trip, found several large cork oaks growing near Colum-

bia, S. C., and also several hundred seedlings in that vicinity.

The best evidence that a site is good for cork production is to find cork trees growing. Anyone who knows of the whereabouts of cork trees, or where cork acorns may be obtained, is urged to notify the state forester or the Soil Conservation Service.

SHOULD WE PRUNE BEFORE SHIPPING AS WAR SAVING?

In connection with the war effort and the active participation of nurserymen in that effort, a saving could be made in packing and in handling some nursery stock for shipment if it were pruned for planting before sending out. Some nurserymen, of course, already do this for their retail trade. Wholesale specifications and government business do not permit it at present.

The usual reason for objection to pruning plants, such as rosebushes and shrubbery, is that the purchaser likes to receive something that looks like a lot for the money. That is probably a valid statement; we all like to have that feeling in any purchase we make.

On the other hand, nurserymen are usually more familiar with how plants should be pruned for planting than is the planter. Too many plants are not cut severely enough when planted, and the result is vigorous top growth before the roots become established and subsequent drying out and death of the plant.

Further, there would be a large saving in packing materials, in labor for packing and in shipping costs, to say nothing of the improved ease of handling by the carrier, if many plants were pruned prior to shipment as they should be before they are planted.

Some publicity could be given out to the effect that nurserymen of the country were undertaking this pre-pruning program in line with the national emergency, and a word of explanation could be included in each shipment.

There are those in the industry who should know from experience whether this is a feasible and practical suggestion.

H. B. Tukey,
Geneva, N. Y.

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START YOUR FALL SELLING NOW

More trade buying will be done by mail this year, because of reduced travel by nurserymen. Early advertising will give more time for correspondence before the busy period. Prepare advance announcements and book orders ahead. Obtain maximum attention for your offers by advertising them in the American Nurseryman.

Pennsylvania Survey of Trade Practices

By Conrad J. Albrecht

For many years throughout the nursery industry there has been a great deal of talk about a replacement guarantee. Last spring the Pennsylvania Nurserymen's Association brought the subject before its members again, determined to formulate something which would be acceptable to all.

With this in mind, a committee was formed to work out a questionnaire, to decide not only what was wanted in the way of a guarantee, but to conduct a general survey as to cost, and the approach to many vital problems, which we as individuals were using to the best of our ability.

We were also in hopes that if our members found, with figures to prove, how the majority was practicing, the remaining members would fall in line and make this world of ours just a little happier place in which to live.

You will find the report, herewith presented, to be quite complete and clearly defined in most cases, although I shall attempt to clarify a few items which may be questionable.

The word "conditional" was used where questions were answered other than "yes" or "no," with many provisions and conditions, there being too many to mention them all.

Section 1, part c, in my estimation, was given too little considera-

While gathering data which was the basis of the uniform guarantee adopted at the meeting last month and reproduced below in the form supplied on stickers to members, the committee on nursery practices of the Pennsylvania Association of Nurserymen obtained information on charges and other items on which there is wide variation. With his report for the committee, Conrad J. Albrecht, chairman, presented a tabulation of the replies, which are valuable not only as showing the basis for the uniform guarantee adopted, but also the prevailing practices in Pennsylvania, where they vary widely as elsewhere.

tion, if cost of deliveries and time were compared with the few losses. Remember, "cash and carry" means cash in your hand, and rarely will you hear from it again. Don't discourage it.

Part c would naturally be given the same consideration.

Section 2 was answered by only forty-six members. See section 14 for what was requested.

Section 7, in most parts, may be a little confusing, because of the variation of fixed charges in wages, value of topsoil and estimated cost of trucks.

Those with the lower service charges were noted to come from

the rural sections and the smaller nurseries, where little or no consideration was given to overhead.

REPLIES TO QUESTIONNAIRE ON NURSERY PRACTICES.

1. a. Do you guarantee stocks and services? Yes—31. No—34. Conditional—40.
 - b. Large trees over five inches? Yes—12. No—53. Conditional—21.
 - c. Plants delivered but not planted by you? Yes—9. No—49. Conditional—4.
 - d. Contract jobs? Yes—30. No—13. Conditional—11.
 - e. Plants sold cash and carry? Yes—7. No—47. Conditional—2.
 - f. Perennials, roses, annuals, etc.? Yes—8. No—32. Conditional—13.
 - g. Transplanting customers' own plants? Yes—1. No—55.
 - h. Lawn work? Yes—5. No—35. Conditional—8.
2. What length of time do you guarantee? One month—4. One season—21. One year—21.
3. Do your replacements include delivery and planting free? Yes—22. No—24. Conditional—5.
4. Do you fulfill guarantee if customers are slow in paying? Yes—23. No—18. Conditional—8.
5. Do you base your guarantee on presumption of fault in plants or work, or is it unconditional? Unconditional—11. Presumption of fault—13. Miscellaneous—6. No guarantee—5.
6. a. Do you guarantee landscape plans to please the customers? Yes—12. No—34. Conditional—1.
 - b. Do you charge for plans? Yes—15. No—24. Conditional—11. Credit—2.
7. If you care to, state your rates on:
 - a. Delivery: Local, no charge—30. 20 miles—36. Charge—5.
 - b. Ball and burlap charges: Consult the following nursery catalogues: Storrs & Harrison, Painesville, O.; Henry Kohankie & Son, Painesville, O.; Princeton Nurseries, Princeton, N. J.; Siebenthaler Co., Dayton, O.; Cole Nursery Co., Painesville, O.; Andorra Nurseries, Chestnut Hill, Pa.
 - c. How do you figure travel time for labor? One way—22. Both ways—29. No charge—3.
 - d. Labor planting: 50 to 75 cents—18. 75 cents to \$1—13. \$1 to \$1.25—13.
 - e. Foreman planting: 60 cents to \$1—8. \$1 to \$1.25—21. \$1.25 to \$2—2.
 - f. Tree trimming: 50 cents to \$1—10. \$1 to \$1.25—12. \$1.25 to \$1.50—10. \$1.50 to \$2—3. \$2 to \$2.50—2.
 - g. Pruning: 50 cents to \$1—12. \$1 to \$1.50—26. \$1.50 to \$2—3.
 - h. Landscape planning: Charge—16. No charge—12.



PENNSYLVANIA NURSERYMEN'S ASSOCIATION UNIFORM RETAIL REPLACEMENT AGREEMENT.

PROVIDED ACCOUNT IS PAID IN ACCORDANCE WITH GOVERNMENT CREDIT RULES, AND PLANTS RECEIVE REASONABLE CARE, WE WILL REPLACE AT ONE-HALF PRICE OF THE PLANTS, PLUS COST OF PLANTING, PLANTS PLANTED IN THE SPRING THAT FAIL TO SURVIVE THE FOLLOWING SUMMER, OR IF PLANTED IN THE FALL FAIL TO LEAF OUT THE FOLLOWING SPRING

SHOULD WE NOT HAVE THE SAME PLANTS IN STOCK, WE RESERVE THE RIGHT TO GIVE CREDIT FOR AN AMOUNT EQUAL TO ONE-HALF THE COST OF THE PLANTS LOST IN OTHER PLANTS OF YOUR SELECTION

Sticker Carrying Replacement Guarantee Adopted by Pennsylvania Association.

- i. Trucks, 2-ton: \$1 to \$1.50—3. \$1.50 to \$2—12. \$2 to \$3—11. \$3 to \$3.50—1.
- Trucks, 5-ton: \$1.50 to \$2.50—5. \$3 to \$3.50—7. \$4 to \$5—4.
- j. Labor transplanting for customers: 60 to 75 cents—5. 75 cents to \$1—13. \$1—11. \$1 to \$2—3.
- k. Spraying, per gallon: 10 to 15 cents—13. 15 to 20 cents—5.
- l. Discount to the landscape trade: 10 to 15 per cent—6. 20 to 25 per cent—22. 30 to 40 per cent—12. 50 per cent—1.
- m. Discount to nursery trade: 20 to 25 per cent—6. 30 to 33½ per cent—15. 50 per cent—3.
- n. Rockeries, per square foot: 60 cents—2. 77 cents—1. \$1.50—1.
- o. Topsoil, 1 ton: \$1.50 to \$2.50—5. \$2.50 to \$3.50—12. \$3.50 to \$5—9. \$5 to \$6—5. \$6—6.
- Topsoil, 5 tons, per ton: \$1.50 to \$2.50—7. \$2.50 to \$3.50—3. \$3.50—2. \$4 to \$5—2.
8. Do prices given include planting? Yes—19. No—31.
- a. Include delivery? Yes—37. No—11.
9. What percentage of the price of the house do you advise to the operation building for planting? ½ per cent—1. 1 per cent—4. 1½ per cent—3. 2 per cent—14.
10. Do you allow customers to tag plants? Yes—34. No—4.
11. If you care to, submit a set of printed forms, such as order blanks, invoices, time and job sheets, follow-ups, etc. (This material was on display at annual meeting.)
12. What helps do you use to train customers to give plants adequate care? Verbal—24. Written—18. None—5. Follow-up—4.
13. Would you be interested in a P. N. A. printed tag advising best care with newly planted plants? Yes—44. No—8.
14. Regardless of how you have answered the preceding questions, in all fairness to yourself and to your customer, give your suggestion for a guarantee. None—15. Thirty days to one-half year—37. One-half plus planting labor—15. Thirty days—2. Charge for—1. Labor only—1. Total favoring one-half year or less, 71, or 75 per cent.
- Unconditional—4. One year, no labor—3. One year, one-half labor—2. One year unconditional—12. Total favoring one-half year or more, 21, or 22 per cent.
- One growing season, or year—2, or 2 per cent.

OBITUARY.

Simon Malony.

Simon Malony, manager of the American Forestry Co., Pembine, Wis., died August 24 at Marinette General hospital, Marinette, Wis., from complications incident to his advanced age. He was 84 and had been a patient at the hospital for a week.

NURSERY IN WAR WORK.

When a tract of 146 acres out of the large holdings of the old nursery firm of Swain Nelson & Sons Co., Glenview, Ill., was subdivided as "Swainwood" in 1939, the development attracted considerable interest. It is going on in the name of the Swain Nelson Realty Co., of which Hubert S. Nelson is president. His brother, Gerald S. Nelson, president of the nursery firm, is now serving as a private in the United States Marines. Miss Lois Nelson, a sister, is vice-president of the realty company and is in active charge of the subdivision operation. Hubert Nelson is directing operations of the Swain Nelson Mfg. Co., turning out aircraft parts, in one of the largest buildings on the property, which has been converted to war work.

GRASSHOPPER POISON.

While wartime conditions have made sodium arsenite relatively scarce and much more expensive, they have rendered sodium fluosilicate readily available at a reasonable price. The latter can be substituted in bran baits without loss of killing power, and it has the advantage of being more distasteful and less poisonous to livestock. J. R. Parker, in charge of the grasshopper research activities of the federal bureau of entomology and plant quarantine, reports that large-scale use of fluosilicate in a grasshopper baiting campaign gave excellent results.

FARMINGDALE COURSE.

Planned especially to meet the labor shortage in commercial activities in the field of ornamental horticulture, as well as to give training to persons interested in the subject from the home standpoint, an eight weeks' course in ornamental horticulture is offered by the State Institute of Agriculture, at Farmingdale, Long Island, N. Y. The course will begin October 13 and close December 7.

The course is so organized that students may elect training in either greenhouse or nursery practice. Basic phases of horticultural work are covered. Consideration is given to the study and analysis of soils in relation to good cultural conditions, and the values of manures, plant nutrients and lime. In plant science, an understanding of the parts and life proc-

esses of the growing plant are related to practical application in plant cultures. Plant protection covers the identification and control of numerous insects and diseases of garden and greenhouse plants. Through the study of plant materials, the student is acquainted with values, uses and cultural problems of a number of the better woody plants for garden and landscape.

Complete details may be secured by writing to Director H. B. Knapp, State Institute of Agriculture, Farmingdale, Long Island, N. Y.

IN COUNTRY'S SERVICE.

JAMES PHIFER, formerly with Baker Bros. Nursery, Fort Worth, Tex., is now company clerk in the 167th Infantry at Leesville, La.

JAMES N. LYON, secretary of the Forest Nursery Co., McMinnville, Tenn., is awaiting call for active duty, having enlisted in the navy.

WALTER W. HILLENMEYER has moved to Fort Washington, Md., from Fort Myer, Va., and is now attached to class 6, O. C. S., adjutant general's school.

BARTEL F. VISSER, son of John Visser, proprietor of Visser's Nurseries, Springfield Gardens, N. Y., is now a corporal in the Reconnaissance company, 654 T.D. Bn., Camp Gordon, Ga.

WHILE the owner, Gregory L. Smith, is serving as an ensign in the navy, stationed now at Miami, Fla., the staff of the Flowerwood Nursery, Mobile, Ala., is carrying on the business, in azaleas, camellias and other shrubs.

HAVING been transferred from Las Vegas, Nev., Corporal David G. Hill, formerly with the D. Hill Nursery Co., Dundee, Ill., now has the following cryptic address: 936th Sch. Sqdr. Sp., A.A.F. A.F.S., Carlsbad, N. M.

THE two sons of Harry Franklin Baker, Minneapolis, Minn., both received recent promotion in the naval air corps. Ridgeway Baker is now captain in charge of the Link trainer school at Pensacola, Fla. Harry F. Baker, Jr., received his promotion from captain to major last month. Both are graduates of the University of Minnesota and received primary training at Pensacola.

Propagating Beach Plums by Cuttings

By W. L. Doran and J. S. Bailey

With increasing interest in its culture, vegetative propagation of the better varieties of beach plum, *Prunus maritima*, becomes increasingly important. Softwood cuttings have given good results here and, although investigational work is not completed, that which is now known about this method should be of use to propagators.

Important factors are time of taking the cuttings, type of cutting and their treatment with root-inducing substances.

Cuttings rooted best when taken here in mid-June, or when the green fruits were only a little more than one-fourth inch in diameter. Taken earlier, in May, cuttings were so soft that it was difficult to prevent their wilting and subsequent death. Nor was there much rooting of those taken in July, for although they did not then wilt so readily, they lost their leaves more promptly.

The type of cuttings which gave the best results consisted of entire but short new shoots or laterals, about four inches in length, with the basal cut at the base of the current year's growth. Results were usually less good if shoots were long or if such shoots were made into two cuttings. To facilitate treatment and insertion in the rooting medium, lower leaves were removed.

The rooting medium used was a mixture of sand, two parts, and peat moss, one part. Good drainage is important, for the cuttings must be sprinkled frequently and they are more likely to die unrooted if this rooting medium becomes and remains too nearly saturated.

Untreated cuttings failed to root, but there is a definite response to solution-immersion treatments with root-inducing substances. Such treatments should not, however, be of too long a duration, sixteen hours or less giving better results than did twenty-four.

Cuttings which rooted best rooted to the extent of sixty-seven per cent

in twenty-five days. They had been treated by immersing basal ends in a solution of indolebutyric acid, fifty milligrams per liter of water, to a depth of about one inch for four hours. A treatment for sixteen hours with a solution of naphthaleneacetic acid, 12.5 milligrams in one liter of water, was almost as effective, for sixty per cent of the cuttings thus treated rooted in thirty-two days.

In another experiment, there was, in twenty-five days, fifty-three per cent rooting of cuttings treated for sixteen hours with a solution of indolebutyric acid, twenty-five milligrams per liter, and there was forty per cent rooting of cuttings which had received a powder-dip treatment with Hormodin No. 1. Results were less good with Hormodin No. 2 and Hormodin No. 3.

Rooted cuttings transplanted to a sandy soil did well and made from three to four inches of new growth by the middle of August.

BEACH PLUM PRIZES.

In 1940 Dr. James R. Jewett, emeritus professor of Arabic, Harvard University, presented the Arnold Arboretum of Harvard University with a capital sum under the conditions that from its income two annual prizes might be awarded to individuals who have made significant contributions to the improvement of our native beach plum, or who, through the development of beach plum products, may have made contributions of social significance. The first awards were made in 1941.

The James R. Jewett prize of \$100 for 1942 has been awarded to J. Milton Batchelor, of the United States Soil Conservation Service, for his outstanding work with the native beach plum. The Vieno T. Johnson prize of \$50 for this year has been awarded to William Foster, of East Sandwich, Mass.

The committee of selection was made up of staff members of the Arnold Arboretum, the Massachusetts State College and a representative of the Cape Cod beach plum growers.

The recognition of the work of a professionally trained plant hunter and a Cape Cod grower as the recipients of the two prizes for 1942 is illustrative of the cooperative spirit now existing in the efforts being made to locate and to propagate the better types of beach plums. At the present time there is much new interest in the beach plum and its products, some of which is directly traceable to an appropriation made last year by the Massachusetts legislature, providing special funds to the Massachusetts State College for research on beach plum problems. This bill was the direct result of the continued efforts of Mrs. Wilfred O. White, of Martha's Vineyard, who was the recipient of the James R. Jewett prize for 1941. Experimental work is now being prosecuted by staff members of the Massachusetts State College, which should eventually solve many problems in reference to selection, propagation, fertilizing, pruning and spraying of the beach plum.

J. Milton Batchelor, the recipient of the James R. Jewett prize for 1942, graduated from Cornell University in 1933. For some years he has been a member of the Soil Conservation Service, his particular duties being to find variations in native fruits which might prove to be of economic value, to study their adaptability for use in soil-erosion projects and to ascertain their possibilities as ornamentals. His work has involved extensive travel. On trips to eastern Massachusetts during the past few years he became particularly interested in the beach plum and has located, propagated and distributed a number of varieties with larger and better fruits. He has freely advised many individuals in Massachusetts who were interested in the beach plum and has vigorously supported the campaign to increase interest in this field.

William Foster has for many years been interested in growing beach plums on Cape Cod and has recently been prominently identified with some of the experimental work now being carried out by members of the horticultural staff of the Massachusetts State College.

*Massachusetts Agricultural Experiment Station Contribution No. 452.

Landscape Planning and Planting

By Joseph P. Porter

The terrace, because of its multiplicity of uses and the power of its interest as a design element, can unquestionably be regarded as the second most important minor unit in connection with the landscaping of small home properties.

Writers have woefully neglected the terrace as a subject for their popular articles. Mr. Average Citizen does not yet realize its value and its importance. There are, indeed, few home situations where the family can secure the maximum value from the property without the incorporation of some kind of terrace in the scheme. Only the professional landscape architect has stressed the terraces, and accordingly we find them invariably present on estates, where they are often developed rather extensively. This fact may have led the public to believe that terraces are costly and suitable only for the wealthy. This is a fallacy. There may be some possibility that the designers of our smaller properties and the nurserymen have not pushed the idea of the terrace largely because of the fact that it is architectural and structural in nature and affords little opportunity for the use of plant materials. It is true that plants are not a first consideration in the designing of a terrace, but the materials that are used are usually the most important and most expensive and produce the best show for the money invested. No matter what the reason may be for not having urged the public to build terraces during the past, it is time now for all of us to encourage the use of this minor unit area. The terrace is the heart of the landscape arrangement. It is the vital connecting element between the interior of the residence and the outside lawn and garden. It is the center around which the pleasure grounds are arranged, the focal point of practically all axial arrangement, the beginning point of the garden scheme. It is the most useful spot outside the four walls of the house.

On various properties, terraces will differ greatly in position, character and size. Five definite factors

XVII. THE PRIVATE AREA:

Terraces—The Second Minor Unit.

Seventeenth in series of monthly articles on the application of the principles of landscape architecture to the property of Mr. Average Citizen, by the professor of landscape design in the department of horticulture at Cornell University.

will influence their incorporation into any scheme. Among these I intentionally do not include cost. Cost may be either low or high, depending upon a number of considerations. But whatever the cost, the terrace is worth the investment. It is just as logical to build a house without living room facilities as to develop a landscape scheme for the average property without the inclusion of a living area terrace. Careful consideration must be given to the following factors that limit and govern the development of terraces: (1) Size of the property; (2) the contour and grading of the land; (3) the style, character and pretentiousness of the residence and any other development required; (4) the relationship and proportion of the terrace relative to other structures, unit areas and views; (5) the use or function of the terrace. This point, of

course, includes the number and type of persons who will be using the area.

In planning the terrace, the utility element is the most important problem to be solved by the designer. Planning must satisfactorily meet the needs and requirements of the persons who will use it. Ample opportunity for their outdoor living, relaxation and enjoyment must be provided. The house porch is rapidly losing favor with the public. Its contribution to the life of the family is too small for it to be rated a worthy investment. Few architects either planned or used the porch intelligently. The great majority of porches are not large enough to be of practical use. They tend to be dark, and the feeling of spaciousness is restricted because of the roof. Few of them are placed to take advantage of views into the garden or over the lawn. They give one the feeling of being neither inside the house nor outside in the garden. The day of the porch sitter is over. People now wish to be in intimate contact with their gardens. The terrace affords the opportunity of bringing some of the garden into the living room and some of the living room into the garden.

No matter what the function of the terrace may be in relation to human uses, it is always planned and designed as part of the house and



Illustration 62.—A basal terrace, hedge outlined, supporting a walk and covered by an arbor, was built to lower the height effect of this house. Note the paved living area terrace in the foreground.

garden scheme. After satisfying the family needs, its successful development will depend upon its proportion, its structural effect and its relationship to the design of the house and the grounds. A well proportioned shape definitely delineated by lines is important. Any terrace adjacent to a residence is by nature fundamentally architectural. The style, character and material of the residence should be reflected in the construction of its surface, its bordering walls or balustrade, its steps and its appointment and features. Plant decorations are definitely subservient to the architectural development. Normally few plants are used on the terrace itself, but those that are needed are of great importance and frequently the tree that gives shade and canopy for the terrace is the most important tree of the whole property. Later in this discussion we shall consider further this question of plants.

Terraces can be used in many places and upon all kinds of property. They are adaptable in degree to all situations. They are common and extensively used on the large private estates. We find them highly developed as elements of use and beauty, both on the small suburban residence property and in the city yard arrangement. In connection with rural problems on the farm, they may constitute a most valuable asset to the property. They may be used in connection with all styles and types of development. They may be just as appropriate in the naturalistic as in the formal. Naturally, the pretentiousness, character, treatment and construction will vary considerably with each situation. The terrace can be made to fit any type of land condition. On rough and hilly property it is a prime necessity, and the development of useful flat spaces automatically produces terraced arrangements. On flat land, the construction of a slightly elevated terrace adds much charm. Changes of grade are always interesting and are needed on this type of terrain. The use of a few steps connecting the terrace with some other unit and the establishment of an overlook and vantage point breaks the monotony of flat lands.

Terraces may serve six major functions. They are frequently designed to satisfy a single one of these. On the other hand, we find many places



Illustration 63.—Two steps and the hedge bound this simple basal terrace that supports the seat at the end of a flower garden.

Illustration 64.—A more highly developed and ornate use of a basal terrace as part of a city garden scheme.

where several purposes are included in a single terrace. This is particularly true in connection with the landscaping of the average home property. In a general discussion, such as this, it would be quite impossible to list these functions in any sequence of relative importance. That would have to be determined by the particular job and its plan, and the character of the land condition that is to be developed. Individual need and taste will determine this for us.

On the average home grounds, five of these functions are usually combined in a single development.

The larger and more pretentious the property, the more likely we are to find terraces designated for a single purpose. This is also true in the design of public buildings, memorials and public parks. However, even on small properties, we may find several terraces, each one serving some special need or use. Because of these facts, I feel that each function should be discussed separately, with its purpose and ideal development pointed out. As a preview, the list of terrace functions follows: (1) As a base for a building or feature; (2) as a means of slope adjustment; (3) as a vantage point for

views; (4) as a decorative element in landscape design; (5) as a relating or transition element between other units; (6) as a recreation area.

In this series of articles, it is difficult for me to know just how deeply I should delve into the subject matter or how inclusive should be the material. In spite of the fact that many of you have written me, this question is still in doubt. I am inclined to believe that you wish me to be explicit and thorough. On the subject of terraces, it will be necessary for me to condense, for here is a landscape feature about which a whole book might well be written, and if one were to include information details relative to construction, such a book might require two volumes.

As Base for the Building.

There are many instances where terraces are used to form a base or pedestal for a building or some other structure. We find them commonly used in connection with residences, where they usually appear upon the street side. In semiformal and formal designs, we find summerhouses located at the rear of the garden or lawn panel, resting upon such a terrace. The basal terrace treatment is desirable whenever buildings must be placed upon monotonously flat topography. It is essential for the best effect if the residence is located below the street level. The basal terrace intensifies the dominance of a building in the landscape and this is its major function. It gives dignity and strength to the structure. These effects are further intensified if the form and style of the terrace,

its material and its general effect are similar to or in close harmony with the corresponding effect and elements in the building.

Both the horizontal and vertical lines of basal terraces must be definite and obvious. The whole development acts as a transition element, leading the eye from the surrounding ground surface in and up to the vertical side of the building. This transition effect is one of its major contributions to the pleasing appearance of both the design as a whole and the residence architecture. To look well, any object requires an adequate base. It must appear to rest firmly upon a solid foundation. If in addition to this there is a gradual building up from the general broad horizontal of the ground to the ultimate feature by the use of some sort of intermediate added space, the effect of that feature is strengthened. It assumes greater stability and more definite permanence. In other words, the basal terrace forms a happy area of transition between the lawn and the house foundation and doorway.

This type of terrace should be treated as part of the architectural design of the house or feature. It must be related and in good proportion both to the land and to the structure. When it is employed in connection with the residence, the lines of the doorway and corners should come down unbroken to the terrace surface, with only here and there shrubs and vines used as foils. It is equally important to bring the outline of the terrace itself down to the lawn or surrounding ground in relatively unbroken lines. This

treatment emphasizes the height and dominance of both the terrace and architecture. It is especially suitable for low buildings set upon flat land or for buildings that might appear too long for their height. We frequently find the reverse of this problem in our work, where the house is too high or the knoll upon which the house stands appears too steep and abrupt. The basal terrace may solve this condition also, but in this case, where height must be reduced, large masses of plants are set against the corners to soften the outlines of both the residence and terrace. These cover the changes of grade and, by breaking the lines, reduce the apparent height of the object. Never under any conditions, however, should all the lines of the house and terrace be hidden by plant material. Some of the vertical and much of the horizontal should show.

The development of a long horizontal line, more powerful and apparently longer than the foundation or the base line of the structure, is the most important design objective in the development of a basal terrace. It must be the most dominating line in the whole picture. The edge of a grass slope is not sufficiently strong to function. The addition of a low clipped hedge may prove quite satisfactory. But if finances will permit, a low wall or balustrade that echoes the structural material of the building itself is infinitely superior. The height of the terrace itself should not be great; in fact, it should appear very low in relation to its length, and low also in relation to the height of the building above. It is not always necessary for a basal terrace to extend beyond both corners of the structure, although this effect is commonly employed. An interesting arrangement can be produced by extending the terrace beyond one corner only. Always the lawn or ground should be graded to show a slight drop at the ends of a basal terrace. Since it is the elevation effect that is important in a basal terrace, its width or depth and its surface are of little consequence. These two factors will be influenced largely by any other use that might be made of such a terrace.

Basal terraces sometimes function as a sitting area for the family. If the terrace occurs in or extends into the private part of the property or



Illustration 65.—A large place in process of development. The whole series of terraces provides a basal effect. Terracing necessary because of irregularity of land.

is placed in connection with a summerhouse or some other feature, this added use of its surface may be quite satisfactory, for it will then subtend views that are interesting and it will have a certain measure of privacy. Where the terrace is used on the street side of a house, this use is questionable, although occasionally it might be recommended. It all depends on circumstances. In general, the terrace used as a base for a residence functions for this purpose alone. Accordingly, it is made narrow, and its surface is used as a path or circulation route to the side yard garden or lawn. It is part of the public area and should be treated as such.

A terrace used as a base for a house needs little decoration, either in plants or architecture. It is design and proportion that give it charm. The important consideration is the house and the terrace length and height as indicated by its wall, balustrade, hedge or bank. If stone walls are used, they should never be covered by vines. A small proportion of the surface can be covered by foliage, and I should suggest never more than one-fifth and probably nearer one-tenth of the area. Trees will be used to frame the situation, and one or more of these might actually be planted on the terrace itself. Some shrubbery will be required, but shrubs should never be massed along the entire length, except, of course, where the terrace is delineated by a clipped hedge. Shrubs should appear in long, low groups and may be placed on either side of the steps and on or near the corner. Good effects can be obtained by leaving the corner itself without planting and by placing groups of low shrubs at points approximately one-third or two-fifths the distance from the corner to the next feature or object that interrupts the horizontal lines. Select only the finest type of plants for use on or in conjunction with basal terraces. Avoid vertical types, gaudy or showy material. Plants having irregular or unusual growth that might be called picturesque may add an unusual amount of charm. Always the plants should appear well throughout all four seasons of the year, since their function is architectural. They must contribute to the permanent effect of the residence and the terrace. They are structural elements in the design, and, ac-



Illustration 66.—Showing change in grade of two terraces. Photograph taken from terrace at the right in illustration 65. Landscape work not yet completed.

Illustration 67.—A close-up of the connecting steps and the pool. Note dominance of horizontal lines.

Illustration 68.—Taken in the reverse direction from illustration 66. Compare the effect of white birch and note the richness of the plant material used. This section connects living area and garden terraces and is purely basal in function.

cordingly, foliage and form must be given consideration over all other characters.

The charm of a basal terrace is in its dignified proportion, its long sup-

porting, horizontal lines and its contribution to the architectural effect of the building. This same charm may be obvious in any raised terrace when viewed from a distance. This

point should be kept in mind as we go on to consider the other functions of terraces.

For Slope Adjustment.

The terrace for slope adjustment is found chiefly in those sections of the country where rough topography or undulating ground occurs. The more hilly the ground, precipitous or steep the slope, the more necessary is this type of terrace. In many sections of our country, both within the city and country districts, no development of lawn or garden can be made without some preliminary attempt at slope adjustment. Terracing may be necessary before the land can be used at all. Often this work is done by the homeowner himself or some cheap contractor who comes in and does a job. In either case, the result is usually a minimum of efficiency for the owner and a maximum of ugliness for the community. Yet the pity of it is that irregular topography holds the greatest possibility of interest and charm when properly handled. At the present time, steeply sloping lots are never valued highly by real estate agents. Such pieces of property can invariably be purchased at a much lower cost than near-by flatter land. This is partly due to the fact that it costs more to develop such lands. It is more specifically due to a lack of knowledge that the cost of a real terrace development plus the lower cost of the property still amounts to less than the development of flat lots, and when one compares the difference in beauty and opportunity—well—there is no comparison.

A knowledge of surveying and construction is required of one who wishes to design and develop steeply sloping land. In this we find the reason why many of our nursery firms and smaller landscape offices either shy away from this problem or handle it ineffectually. The usual procedure is to do a poor job of grading several narrow strips that are like ribbons or paths, supported by ugly banks or fortress-like walls and then, if the usual banks are employed, to pack them with shrubs or vines or else to plug them with a mass of miscellaneous stones and call the result a rock garden. An inspection of several thousand of these situations in a large Pennsylvania city failed to reveal a single

instance that could be considered beautiful or good. I believe that firms are losing a great opportunity by not having men on their force that can handle these problems.

Rarely, if ever, will terraces function purely for slope adjustment. Wherever terraces are required as slope adjusters, their horizontal surfaces and vertical walls should be composed and designed into a definite scheme, which will give distinction and usefulness to the property. The level next to the house should function as the house terrace for the living accommodation of the family. Other levels may be developed as view outlooks or garden areas.

Undoubtedly, all the desires of a family can be cared for upon these levels, and the whole development, if properly executed, can become a feature in itself worthy of great praise.

The number and height of a succession of terraces are determined, first, by the contour of the land and, second, by the requirements of the family. Always these terraces must be adapted to the natural levels of the ground if they are to give a restful effect and appear stable and natural. Under no circumstances should they either singly or collectively look like fortifications. It is important to remember that the successive surfaces will be viewed from above, when deciding upon the position and sizes of a series of terraces. Careful study is therefore required that they may appear in good proportion. When looking back toward the house from points below, it is the height or vertical lines and the faces of the walls or slopes that are of greatest importance. Because of these facts, it is the best practice to make the terrace next to the building relatively narrow and high. Height will then decrease and width increase as one progresses away from the residence. Violation of this principle means disaster as far as good looks are concerned.

Any series of terraces invariably gives the greatest satisfaction and pleasure when viewed from above. Developments extending down a hill slope are therefore superior to those that are built up a grade. In building downgrade, the level areas are the sections of interest. These must be studied carefully, relative to proportion, design and detail. They

should build from formal toward the informal or naturalistic, the formal nearest the house and the less formal at the far property boundary. In building upgrade, interest focuses on walls, balustrades and steps. The problem is now a question of the composition and proportion of these parts. They become the main decorative effect and should gradually build up to a climax at the top.

Old Babylon's Hanging Gardens were nothing more than a series of terraces, but they constituted one of the greatest achievements of man. They were also one of the most beautiful things that man ever constructed. It is true that they were stupendously pretentious, but their major beauty was due to the fact that the vertical surfaces were designed as part of the garden. Interesting architecture of walls, and steps and arches were blended together with vines and arching shrubs that hung from above, while in front and below there rose upward flowers and other plant materials, the whole forming a studied composition. Opportunity and materials are greater today than in that day. Why is it that we are not achieving now that same beauty on a small scale with our walls and terraced developments?

DOUBLING IN BIRTHDAYS.

Lynda Ann Rogers, daughter of Lynn E. Rogers, owner and manager of the Lyndale Nursery, St. Charles, Mich., was born on the twenty-eighth birthday anniversary of her father. Now Gerald Lynn Rogers, his son, was born on the thirty-second birthday of Gerald's mother, which also happens to be the seventh wedding anniversary of the Rogers.

FIRE AT FARMINGTON.

Fire caused \$1,600 damage at Aldrich's Nursery, Farmington, Mich., August 21. A truck carrying 12,000 gallons of gasoline turned over about 400 feet from the Aldrich buildings and immediately burst into flames. Luckily the wind was blowing in the direction where it could do the least damage, but had the wind been blowing toward the Aldrich buildings it would have destroyed all of them and about two acres of salable stock, stated Clarence Aldrich. The driver was cremated.

Experiences with New Plants in 1942

By C. W. Wood

Lavatera Cachemiriana.

The mallow family has given man many useful plants. That is true whether the field is viewed from the economic standpoint, when cotton thrusts itself forward for consideration, or from the aesthetic side, when hibiscus, sphaeralcea, althaea, malva, lavatera and many others are ready to assert their claims for recognition. Of the ones named, the last, lavatera, has perhaps contributed the least to the hardy garden. One reason for that is the paucity of hardy plants, as now known, in the genus. Southern California offers two shrubby kinds, *L. assurgentiflora* and *L. insularis*, neither of which is hardy here in northern Michigan, even with the best protection, and another shrubby kind, *L. olbia*, from southern Europe, is not much hardier. I was rather skeptical, then, when I received some seeds from Europe marked *L. cachemiriana*, but experience since then has shown that it, despite the specific name (Cashmir plants are seldom hardy here), can take about everything in the way of weather that northern Michigan has to offer. That is true not only in regard to low temperature, but also as to droughts.

As it grows here, under field culture, it gets about two feet tall. I notice, however, that an American catalogue gives it the reputation of attaining five feet in the nursery. In any case, it would make a splendid border plant. Here it commences to bloom in early June and, as these notes are written in early September, there are still a sufficient number of bright pink flowers (up to three inches in diameter) to create a pretty picture. Grow it from seeds and, from my experience, give it a well drained spot in full sun. It blooms sparingly here the first year from seeds started into growth in late March or early April.

Astilbe Fanal.

Another year's experience with *Astilbe Fanal* convinces me that it has what it takes, especially in color, to make a popular plant. The color is the brightest that I have ever seen on an astilbe—almost crimson on out-

door plants and a bright red on forced stock. Its height of two feet in the open is not so imposing as that of William Reeves, but its color is far brighter, and a 2-foot outdoor growth is more easily handled in the greenhouse than the four feet of varieties like Betsy Cuperus and Salland. If you grow astilbes either for outdoor planting or for forcing, you owe it to yourself to investigate Fanal.

Some Columbine Notes.

I have long wondered why more dwarf columbines are not seen in catalogues. Their absence from catalogues explains, of course, why they are not seen in gardens, but no apparent reason came to mind to show why mail-order nurserymen did not list more of them. To satisfy my curiosity, I tried listing several kinds during recent years, and now I know why they are not more generally catalogued. They do not sell in sufficient quantity to make them profitable items. It is a vicious circle which can only be broken by growers with good mail-order sense and by neighborhood nurserymen. The latter can show their plants as they would look in their customers' gardens, and according to experience here, no enthusiastic gardener can resist the charms of the better dwarf columbines when they see them in bloom.

For a start in these small charmers, I can think of nothing better than *Aquilegia akitensis*. It is a long-lived plant, contrary to the usual reputation of columbines (I have plants 10 years old which are still as vigorous as yearlings), and is easily satisfied in light soil in sun or part shade. Here it grows five or six inches tall and produces an abundance of large, lovely blue flowers in early spring.

Another dwarf of easy culture, which is also available in this country and might well form a part of an adventure in small columbines, is the lovely *A. flabellata nana* or, preferably in my judgment, its variety *alba*. The type has large blue and white flowers on 8-inch stems over glaucous foliage, in early spring. *Alba* is the same, except that the flowers are ivory-white; it is as easy as the first-

named and thrives under the same conditions.

Several other dwarfs are available in this country, either in seeds or plants, and some of them are, because of a hearty constitution and appealing appearance, good items for the neighborhood grower. Of the lot, I have found the following good local sellers: *Canadensis nana*, a small version (eight inches tall) of the lovely eastern columbine; *discolor*, blue and white flowers on 6-inch stems; *pyrenaica*, lovely, large, blue flowers on 6-inch stems after other dwarfs are through.

So far as I know, there is nothing outstanding in new columbines of intermediate height. I should like, however, to say a few words about the variety *Crimson Star*, hoping thereby to get the reactions of other growers to the plant. Except for part of one year, *Crimson Star* has never behaved here in a way to excite my enthusiasm. It seems to lack vigor and, as a consequence, grows halfheartedly, if it grows at all, and soon passes out entirely. I first thought that I did not understand the plant, but since getting the same results from trials in all kinds of situations, I have come to the conclusion that it is naturally weak. It would be interesting to have other comments on the subject.

On the other hand, I find the new crosses of the Mrs. Scott Elliott hybrids and *A. longissima* to be everything that a columbine could well be. That includes a hearty constitution, which makes for strong vigorous growth, and a wide range of pleasing colors on long-spurred flowers. They sell here when all other columbines are passed by.

I should except from that last statement, though, the splendid strain of *A. coerulea* which Mrs. Marriage has evolved in her Colorado nursery. I cannot put my hand on her catalogue as these notes are written and the label on the plants in the garden is rather dim, but as I remember it (drat a poor label backed up by a poor memory) she calls it *Camp Aspen* strain. Whatever the name may be, the plants are a glorious version of

a glorious columbine—*A. coerulea*. The flower starts out with a ring, including the long spurs, of pale blue. That surrounds a center of pure white. And the entire flower is then set off by a tassel of golden stamens. It adds up to a flower of exquisite beauty. It comes quite true from seeds and is quite long-lived as the Rocky Mountain columbine goes.

Agastache.

Generally speaking, agastache is not an exciting genus, at least as far as I have grown its members. The common representative in the east, *A. nepetoides*, which is found growing on the borders of woods and in copses, has little in its small greenish-yellow flowers to recommend it to gardeners. Two or three Rocky Mountain species that I have had were not exciting, either. I was pleasantly surprised, therefore, when plants which came from seeds received as *A. anethiodora* (*A. foeniculum*), proved to be really good garden plants. This is the giant hyssop, or anise hyssop, of everyday language and well deserves these names—the first because of its stately stature of four feet (perhaps more in rich soil, well supplied with moisture) and the other from its pleasant odor of anise. It begins to bloom here in June and continues well into August, the pretty purplish flowers coming in long spikes at the top of the wiry graceful stems. My own judgment of the plant has been that it possesses more than the ordinary amount of garden merit, but I sometimes become overenthusiastic when my interest in a plant is aroused and so I was pleased to find my opinion confirmed by a recent visitor who has the reputation of being one of the country's best judges of a flower's chance of becoming popular.

I find that the plant does best here in full sun or light shade in a rich soil. A long blooming season seems to depend upon the presence of moisture during the summer months. It is easily grown from seeds, blooming the first year if started early. It may be endlessly multiplied by division or from cuttings in spring.

Hardy Asters.

Although the hybrid Aster *Frikarti* is of no value this far north so far as a permanent hardy garden plant is concerned, it is so lovely and so useful that many of us carry it over winter in protected frames. The variety

Wonder of Stafa has been too long in the trade, of course, to form a part of the experiences of 1942, but has been introduced as a background for the new Maid of Wilton, for the latter seems to have the same kind of constitution and, therefore, about the same limits to its field of usefulness. It differs from the older variety in being slightly dwarfer (about twenty inches tall, as it behaves here) and having a more bushy habit, stiffer stems and deeper shade of flower color. If you have found Wonder of Stafa useful, you will no doubt find Maid of Wilton a good addition to your list.

Another new aster that is making an especially good impression on me this year, not only as a garden plant, but especially as a cut flower item, is *Whiteplume*. I understand it is a hybrid of *A. novibelgi* and *A. ericoides*, and the latter is apparent in its plumes of small white flowers. If you use cut flowers, it will likely pay you to investigate *Whiteplume*. Equally charming and just as useful for cutting is *Chastity*, which seems to be merely a selected form of *A. ericoides* in which the lovely arching sprays of small white golden-centered flowers have lengthened.

Boltonia Snowbank.

Ordinarily, a boltonia is a boltonia and that is all one asks. Misused by gardeners, if planted at all, and neglected by nurserymen, it is scarcely known to the rank and file of the practitioners of the gardening art. That is to be regretted, too, for a well grown plant can be made a lovely thing, especially as an airy relief to the many stiff and coarse plants of late summer and autumn. This note was prompted by a planting of *B. Snowbank* in a friend's garden, where many lovely pictures are enjoyed and new plants are studied. So short an acquaintance (I have only seen it once since it commenced to bloom) does not form a basis for final judgment of a plant's merits; so I shall merely say that the effect of its 40-inch mound of airy whiteness was most impressive. It looks to me as though we have a worthy fall bloomer in *Snowbank*—one that gardeners are going to want after they see it in bloom.

Pinks.

Although I like pinks perhaps better than any other single group of hardy plants, I must confess that they

are often provoking, especially in their proclivity toward leaf spot and other fungous diseases. I realize that many of their disorders may be kept in check by frequent spraying, but that is exactly what I dislike to do (it accounts for the absence of hybrid tea roses, among others, from my garden). It is heartening, then, to find a kind that is fairly immune. The new *Tiny Rubies* has, during its two years in this garden, measured up to that standard. It has other pleasing characteristics, also, to recommend itself to gardeners. Prominent among them are little fragrant double carnation-like flowers of a pleasing shade of pink. The color varies somewhat in different exposures (rather light pink in partial shade and when forced indoors, and rose-pink in full sun), but it is always pleasing. Its height of four to six inches, when in flower, and its low green mats make it an ideal plant for edging, for a front position in the rock garden and for forcing in late winter. I like it especially well in the last role, not only because of a long blooming season, when it is grown cool, but also for its delightful fragrance and excellent color. It is easily grown from cuttings taken in early spring or from new growths following the flowering season.

Judging from experience with *Dianthus allwoodii* and *D. allwoodii alpinus*, neighborhood growers have a chance to turn seeds quickly into money in an easily grown item and, at the same time, use the operation to evolve improved forms of these popular pinks. Several good named varieties have come from that operation and many more are in the making. One that pleases me not a little is *Pink Lady*, whose semidouble pink flowers are freely produced in spring and more sparingly well into summer. Its height of a foot tells one how useful it could be made.

Dicentra Formosa Alba.

I wrote at length on this charming plant in the series recently closed on the midsummer border and so need not repeat now, except to mention it as a matter of record.

HAVING sold the nursery and greenhouse, Tapscott, Florist, Owensboro, Ky., asked that his name be dropped from mailing lists in the interests of war economy.

WHOLESALE PRICE LIST

Fall, 1942

SEEDLINGS AND TRANSPLANTS

<i>Abies arizonica</i> , 6 to 8 ins.	100	1000
concolor, 3 to 4 ins.	3.50	
fraseri, 3 to 4 ins.	2.50	\$20.00
homolepis, 6 to 8 ins.	4.00	
velutina, 4 to 8 ins.	4.00	
<i>Berberis thunbergii</i> , 6 to 8 ins.	1.50	10.00
atropurpurea, 6 to 8 ins.	2.00	15.00
18 to 24 ins.	5.00	45.00
<i>Cornus florida</i> , 8 to 10 ins.	2.00	15.00
kousa, 8 to 12 ins.	2.50	20.00
<i>Cydonia japonica</i> , 10 to 12 ins.	3.00	25.00
pyramida, 10 to 12 ins.	3.00	25.00
<i>Ginkgo biloba</i> , 8 to 12 ins.	4.00	
<i>Ilex crenata</i> , 3 to 6 ins.	3.50	30.00
<i>Mahonia repens</i> , 4 to 8 ins.	5.00	45.00
<i>Picea canadensis</i> , 2 to 4 ins.	2.00	15.00
excelsa, 4 to 8 ins., transpl.	4.50	40.00
excelsa, 8 to 10 ins., transpl.	6.00	50.00
<i>glauca albertiana</i> , 2 to 3 ins.	2.00	15.00
pungens glauca, 2 to 4 ins.	2.00	15.00
6 to 8 ins.	3.00	25.00
8 to 10 ins.	4.00	35.00
6 to 8 ins., transpl.	7.50	65.00
<i>Pinus excelsa</i> , 12 to 18 ins.	4.00	35.00
flexilis, 6 to 8 ins.	3.50	30.00
mughus, 4 to 6 ins.	5.00	40.00
mughus, 8 to 12 ins., transpl.	7.50	65.00
nigra (australis), 4 to 8 ins.	3.00	25.00
resinosa, 8 to 12 ins.	3.00	25.00
strobus, 8 to 10 ins.	3.00	25.00
strobus, 10 to 12 ins.	4.00	35.00
sylvestris, 6 to 8 ins.	2.50	20.00
<i>Pseudotsuga douglasii</i> , 4 to 8 ins.	3.00	25.00
8 to 10 ins.	4.00	35.00
<i>Syringa vulgaris</i> , 6 to 12 ins.	3.00	25.00
<i>Taxus cuspidata capitata</i>		
3 to 6 ins.	4.00	35.00
6 to 8 ins.	6.00	50.00
6 to 8 ins., transpl.	10.00	90.00
8 to 10 ins., transpl.	15.00	140.00
<i>Thuja occidentalis</i> , 4 to 6 ins.	4.00	35.00
6 to 8 ins., transpl.	6.00	50.00
<i>Tsuga caroliniana</i> , 2 to 4 ins.	3.50	30.00
canadensis, 8 to 10 ins.	7.50	60.00
enobli, 6 to 8 ins.	5.00	
8 to 12 ins.	10.00	
<i>Viburnum dilatatum</i> , 4 to 8 ins.	5.00	45.00
<i>Wistaria chinensis</i> , 2-yr. adlg.	3.50	30.00

UNDERSTOCKS

<i>Juniperus virginiana</i> , transpl.	100	1000
<i>Magnolia kobus</i> , sdigs.	8.50	75.00
<i>Picea excelsa</i> , transpl.	6.00	50.00
<i>Cornus florida</i> , sdigs.	3.00	25.00
<i>Thuja occidentalis</i> , transpl.	7.50	65.00
<i>Thuja orientalis</i> , transpl.	5.00	40.00

CUTTINGS

Well established plants from 2 1/4-in. pots.

<i>Ilex crenata</i> bullata.	1.25	\$11.00
<i>Juniperus depressa</i> plumosa.	1.25	11.00
horizontalis Bar Harbor.	1.25	11.00
horizontalis wilsoni glauca.	1.25	11.00
excelsa stricta.	1.25	11.00
hibernica.	1.25	11.00
sabina.	1.25	11.00

CUTTINGS—Continued

<i>Retinospora filifera</i> .	10	100
plumosa.	\$1.25	\$11.00
plumosa aurea.	1.25	11.00
plumosa aurea Gold Dust.	1.25	11.00
plumosa sulphurea.	1.25	11.00
plisifera.	1.25	11.00
plisifera aurea.	1.25	11.00
plisifera sulphurea.	1.25	11.00
<i>Taxus cuspidata</i> .	1.25	11.00
cuspidata capitata.	1.25	11.00
cuspidata nana.	1.25	11.00
media.	1.25	11.00
media hicksii.	1.25	11.00
media Moon's columnaris.	1.25	11.00
cliffoni.	1.25	11.00
repandens.	1.25	11.00
<i>Thuja occidentalis</i> compacta.	1.25	11.00
occidentalis globosa.	1.25	11.00
occidentalis globosa novum.	1.25	11.00
occidentalis vernaenana.	1.25	11.00

Assorted varieties, your selection, in quantities of 500 or more, at \$10.00 per 100.

GRAFTS

1-yr. grafts from 2 1/4-in. pots.

<i>Cedrus atlantica</i> glauca.	10	100
	\$4.50	\$40.00
<i>Cornus florida</i> alba plena.	3.50	32.50
florida rubra.	3.50	32.50
<i>Juniperus chinensis</i> keteleeri.	3.50	32.50
chinensis neoboriensis.	3.50	32.50
chinensis pfitzeriana.	3.50	32.50
chinensis sargentii.	3.50	32.50
chinensis sargentii glauca.	3.50	32.50
scopulorum glauca.	3.50	32.50
squamata meyeri.	3.50	32.50
virginiana canneri.	3.50	32.50
virginiana glauca.	3.50	32.50
virginiana globosa.	3.50	32.50
virginiana kosteriana.	3.50	32.50
virginiana schottii.	3.50	32.50
virginiana pendula.	3.50	32.50
virginiana pyramidiformis.	3.50	32.50
sabina Von Ehron.	3.50	32.50
<i>Magnolia halliana</i> stellata.	4.00	37.50
illiflora nigra.	4.00	37.50
soulangeana.	4.00	37.50
soulangeana nigra.	4.00	37.50
<i>Thuja occidentalis</i> elegantissima.	3.00	27.50
orientalis aurea nana.	2.75	25.00

JUNIPERS

2-yr. Field-grown Grafts

We ship these bare root only.

<i>Columnaris</i> glauca, 18 to 24 ins.	10	100
	\$5.00	\$45.00
<i>Chinensis</i> neoboriensis, 15 to 18 ins.	5.00	45.00
Chin. sargentii, 10 to 12 ins.	5.00	45.00
Chin. sargentii glauca, 10 to 12 ins.	5.00	45.00
Pfitzeriana, 10 to 12 ins.	5.00	45.00
Pfitzeriana compacta, 10 to 12 ins.	5.00	45.00
Squamata, 10 to 12 ins.	5.00	45.00
Squamata arg. variegata, 10 to 12 ins.	5.00	45.00
Squamata meyeri, 10 to 12 ins.	5.00	45.00
Virginiana canneri, 15 to 18 ins.	5.00	45.00
Virg. elegantissima, 15 to 18 ins.	5.00	45.00
Virg. glauca, 18 to 24 ins.	5.00	45.00
Virginiana globosa, 10 to 12 ins.	5.00	45.00

JUNIPERS—Continued

<i>Virg. kosteriana</i> , 10 to 12 ins.	10	100
	\$5.00	\$45.00
<i>Virg. pyramidalis</i> , 15 to 18 ins.	5.00	45.00
<i>Virg. pyramidiformis</i> , 15 to 18 ins.	5.00	45.00
<i>Virg. schottii</i> , 10 to 12 ins.	5.00	45.00
<i>Sabina</i> Von Ehron, 15 to 18 ins.	5.00	45.00

GRAFTED STOCK

From 2 1/4-in. pots.

Ready for delivery about May 1, 1943.

For southern or far western orders, stock can be shipped in early March.

<i>Cedrus atlantica</i> glauca.	10	100
	\$4.00	\$35.00
<i>Chamaecyparis obtusa</i> gracilis		
nana compacta.	3.00	27.50
<i>Cornus florida</i> alba plena.	3.00	27.50
florida pendula.	3.00	27.50
florida rubra.	3.00	27.50
<i>Ilex opaca</i> femina.	3.00	27.50
opaca mascula.	3.00	27.50
opaca howardi.	3.00	27.50
<i>Juniperus columnaris</i> glauca.	3.00	27.50
columnaris viridis.	3.00	27.50
chinensis neoboriensis.	3.00	27.50
chinensis sargentii.	3.00	27.50
chinensis sargentii glauca.	3.00	27.50
scopulorum glauca.	3.00	27.50
squamata.	3.00	27.50
squamata argentea variegata.	3.00	27.50
squamata meyeri.	3.00	27.50
virginiana burki.	3.00	27.50
virginiana canneri.	3.00	27.50
virginiana elegantissima.	3.00	27.50
virginiana glauca.	3.00	27.50
virginiana globosa.	3.00	27.50
virginiana keteleeri.	3.00	27.50
virginiana kosteriana.	3.00	27.50
virginiana schottii.	3.00	27.50
virginiana pendula.	3.00	27.50
virginiana pyramidiformis.	3.00	27.50
virginiana pyramidalis.	3.00	27.50
sabina Von Ehron.	3.00	27.50
<i>Magnolia alexandrina</i>	3.50	32.50
halliana stellata.	3.50	32.50
lanceolata.	4.00	37.50
soulangeana.	3.50	32.50
soulangeana nigra.	3.50	32.50
<i>Picea pungens</i> moerhousii.	3.50	32.50
<i>Pinus cembra</i> .	3.00	27.50
<i>Quercus robur</i> fastigiata.	4.00	37.50
<i>Thuja occidentalis</i> douglasii		
spiralis.	2.50	22.50
occidentalis elegantissima.	2.50	22.50
occidentalis lutea Geo. Peabody.	2.50	22.50
occidentalis lutea B. & A. type.	2.50	22.50
occidentalis nigra.	2.50	22.50
occidentalis rosenhallii.	2.50	22.50
occidentalis wareana (sibirica).	2.50	22.50
orientalis aurea nana.	2.25	20.00
orientalis conspicua.	2.25	20.00
orientalis elegantissima.	2.25	20.00
<i>Taxus media</i> brownii.	3.00	27.50
media hatfieldii.	3.00	27.50
<i>Tsuga canadensis</i> pendula.	3.00	27.50
<i>Viburnum burkwoodii</i> .	3.00	27.50

NOTICE. You can save 10 per cent on the price of your grafts, if you will place your order before January 1, 1943. Early orders are a help to us in making up our propagating list, and we are giving you the benefit of this by allowing this special discount.

TERMS

Prices in this list are net cash f.o.b. Mountain View, N. J., but the usual terms will be extended to those of established credit. No goods sent c.o.d. unless 25 per cent of amount is sent with order. Five of one kind will be billed at the 10 rate, 25 at the 100 rate, 250 at the 1000 rate.

From those not acquainted with our stock a trial order will be appreciated.

Packing extra at cost.

HESS' NURSERIES Mountain View, N. J.



Charlie Chestnut

The White Pine Deal



One of the members was asking me at the convention this summer how Emil ever made out with the White Pine deal. That was some years ago and I have forgot some of the details, but I will tell it the way I remember the story.

My memory of dates isn't too good, but it must have been at least 10 years ago because the Civic Club didn't have their own club rooms yet. I remember they were still meeting in the Odd Fellows Hall. Emil has told the story so many times that the members are entitled to know the real facts, instead of Emil's garbled version of it.

It was a rainy March day. Me and Emil was down to Reds filling station playing pinochle. Sandy Bowers was there too but he wasn't playing. Sandy was just sitting there behind the stove on an old auto cushion which Red provides for his loafers. Sandy had been out all night fishing catfish on the river so he was half asleep. Only Red and me and Emil was playing.

"You better get organized, Sandy," Emil was saying, "if you are going to help your brother get elected again next month. Some of the boys was saying at the Civic Club last night that Sam has got some opposition this election. They claim 15 years is long enough for anybody to be a supervisor."

"Its only a few soreheads beefing about the way they been running the forest preserve," says Sandy. "Over in Lake County they been planting a few thousand trees every year, mostly pines, but they aint planted nothing here. Sam says they are going to plant enough stuff this spring to shut off any yowl on tree planting. In fact tomorrow's paper will have a big article to take all the thunder out of the opposition. The opposition are talking about putting out 10,000 pines. Sam is going to put out 50,000. You can relax gents, Sam has been in politics a good while and he knows what to do. By the way Emil, you ought to make a deal with Sam. Maybe if you would get out and rustle a few votes, Sam would give you the tree order."

"That aint the way I work, Sandy," says Emil, "I been fooled before. Now

if they want to give me the tree order first, then thats different, I would get out and canvass for votes for Sam." Emil sat there a minute thinking it over, then grabbed his hat and got to his feet. "I got a good notion to look Sam up," he says. "Come on Charley, lets go down to the store and see Sam right now."

Sam wasn't at the hardware store, but we found him up at the house, in fact he was out behind the barn fixing a chicken fence. In the barn we seen a pair of ringneck pheasants in a crate.

"Whats going on Sam?" says Emil. "You going in for breeding fancy poultry?"

"Not me Emil. Some friend of old Judge Cassidy sent him this pair of pheasants so we could stock up the forest preserve. The Judge asked me if I would take care of the birds until they get a hatching of eggs so we can get a lot of young ones to turn loose. These are extra fancy show stuff. The cock had the champion tail at the New York show, over 4 feet long. I'm just rigging up this yard a little, aint been nothing in it since my old man was alive. He used to raise chickens."

"By the way, Sam," Emil begun, "whats all this I hear about a lot of trees for the forest preserve. I could save you some money on what ever you need. I know where to get a hold of pine seedlings cheap, and dandy stuff too."

"Well Emil, I'm on the committee, in fact I'm the only one that does anything on the forest preserve com-

SOME HIGH LIGHTS

from our 44-page list

LINERS

	Per 100	Per 1000	Per 5000
Abies Douglassi, 3-yr., S., 3 to 8 ins.	\$ 3.00	\$ 20.00	\$ 80.00
Picea Excelisa, 2-yr., S., 4 to 7 ins.	2.25	17.50	75.00
Pinus Nigra, 2-yr., S., heavy, 4 to 6 ins.	3.25	25.00	110.00
Pinus Strobus, 3-yr., S., 4 to 5 ins.	2.50	18.00	75.00
Thuja Occidentalis, 3-yr., S., 5 to 8 ins.	2.50	20.00	85.00
Abies Balsamea, T., 9 to 12 ins.	8.00	65.00	300.00
Abies Douglassi, T., 8 to 12 ins.	8.00	65.00	300.00
Juniperus Chinensis, T., 8 to 12 ins.	10.00	85.00	375.00
Juniperus Glauca Hetzi, T., 6 to 9 ins.	17.50	160.00	600.00
Picea Excelisa, T., 12 to 15 ins.	8.00	65.00	300.00
Picea Fungens, 100,000 fine transplants offered at bargain prices, 5-yr., T., 6 to 10 ins.	8.00	65.00	275.00
Pinus Strobus, 5-yr., T., 8 to 12 ins.	7.50	60.00	250.00
Taxus Canadensis, 2-yr., T., 6 to 12 ins.	15.00	135.00	625.00
Taxus Canadensis, upright, 4-yr., T., 9 to 12 ins.	20.00	175.00	800.00
Thuja Occidentalis, 5-yr., TT., 12 to 18 ins.	15.00	135.00	625.00
Tsuga Canadensis, TT., 8 to 12 ins.	15.00	135.00	625.00
Mahonia Aquifolium, 3-yr., TT., 6 to 12 ins.	7.50	65.00	250.00
Berberis Thunbergii, upright strain from seeds, 8 to 12 ins.	1.25	10.00	45.00
Castanea Mollissima, S., 6 to 12 ins.	8.00	65.00	285.00
Quercus Palustris, TT., 5,000 8 to 8 ft.	37.50	325.00	1250.00
Viburnum Dentatum, S., 4 to 8 ins.	1.75	12.50	50.00

B&B MATERIALS

	Per 10	Per 100	Per 1000
Azalea Mollis, 15 to 18 ins.	\$12.50	\$105.00	.....
Abies Holophylla, 2 to 3 ft.	12.50	100.00	.....
Cornus Florida Rubra, 4 to 5 ft.	22.50	185.00	\$1750.00
Juniperus Hibernica, 18 to 24 ins.	16.50	140.00	1300.00
Juniperus Pfitzeriana, 2 to 2 1/2 ft.	11.00	90.00	800.00
Juniperus Excelisa Stricta, 15 to 18 ins.	12.00	100.00	.....
Juniperus Glauca Hetzi, 15 to 18 ins.	15.00	135.00	.....
Taxus Canadensis, spreading, 15 to 18 ins.	18.00	160.00	1500.00
Taxus Media Browni, 15 to 18 ins.	17.50	150.00	.....
Thuja Occidentalis, 2 to 3 ft.	9.50	75.00	700.00
Thuja Occidentalis Pyramidalis, 3 to 4 ft.	20.00	170.00	1600.00
Tsuga Canadensis, 2 to 2 1/2 ft.	15.00	125.00	1150.00
Ilex Crenata Rotundifolia, 15 to 18 ins.	13.50	115.00	.....
Mahonia Aquifolium, TT., heavy, 15 to 18 ins.	8.00	65.00	550.00

DECIDUOUS MATERIALS, BARE ROOT

	Per 10	Per 100	Per 1000
Acer Glabralis, 3 to 4 ft.	\$ 4.00	\$ 30.00	.....
Acer Platanoides, 1 1/2 to 2-in. cal.	25.00	225.00	.....
Quercus Rubra, 2 1/2 to 3-in. cal.	42.50	375.00	.....
Sorbus Americanus, 2 to 3 ft., 1 1/2 to 1 3/4-in. cal.	9.00	65.00	\$600.00
Aronia Arbutifolia, 2 to 3 ft.	2.50	16.00	140.00
Berberis Thunbergii, 4-yr., 2 to 2 1/2 ft.	2.00	12.00	100.00
Hamamelis Virginica, 3 to 4 ft.	3.00	25.00	.....
Ilex Verticillata, 18 to 24 ins.	2.00	15.00	120.00
Rosa Spinosissima Aitica, 18 to 24 ins.	2.50	17.50	150.00
Rosa Wichuriana, 2-yr., No. 1, 2 to 3 ft.	2.25	15.00	150.00
Spiraea Vanhouttei, heavy, 3 to 4 ft.	2.00	12.50	100.00
Viburnum Lentago, 3 to 4 ft.	4.00	30.00	.....

VINES

	Per 10	Per 100	Per 1000
Ampelopsis Quinquifolia, 3-yr.	1.80	10.00	85.00
Celastrus Orbiculatus, 3-yr., 3 to 6 ft.	1.80	10.00	85.00
Euonymus Radicans Coloratus, 3-yr., 15 to 20 ins.	2.00	10.00	80.00

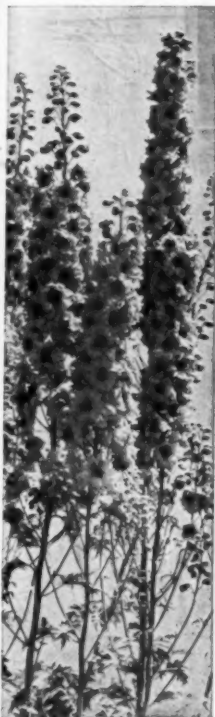
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FAIRVIEW EVERGREEN NURSERIES

Fairview, Erie Co., Pa.

Flower Seeds for Nurserymen

We can supply new crop seed of the following items for your immediate needs. See our Midsummer Catalogue for other perennial seeds for your use.



SPECIMENS OF THE NEW GIANT PACIFIC HYBRID STRAIN

PANSIES

Ball Giant Mixture. Our well known, excellent all-purpose mixture. Tr. pkt., 40c; ¼ oz., \$2.00; ½ oz., \$3.50; 1 oz., \$6.00; 4 oz., \$22.00.

Maple Leaf Giants. Extra large-flowered mixture with good stems and extra heavy growth. Tr. pkt., 50c; ¼ oz., \$2.50; ½ oz., \$4.50; 1 oz., \$8.00.

DELPHINIUM

Blackmore & Langdon Hybrids. A fine, free-flowering hybrid strain. Tr. pkt., 50c; ¼ oz., 00c; 1 oz., \$3.00; 4 oz., \$9.00.

Belladonna Improved. Standard light blue. Tr. pkt., 35c; ¼ oz., 70c; 1 oz., \$2.50; 1 lb., \$30.00.

Lamartine. Deep, bright marine-blue. Tr. pkt., 50c; ¼ oz., \$1.25; 1 oz., \$4.50.

Bellamosum Improved. Standard deep blue. Tr. pkt., 35c; ¼ oz., 70c; 1 oz., \$2.50; 1 lb., \$30.00.

Giant Pacific Hybrids Mixture. A complete mixture of all colors in this fine hybrid type. Tr. pkt., \$1.00; ¼ oz., \$2.00; ½ oz., \$3.50; 1 oz., \$12.00.

AQUILEGIA

Longissima. Delicate pale yellow with extra long (4-in.) spurs. Richly fragrant. Tr. pkt., \$1.00; ¼ oz., \$3.00; ½ oz., \$5.00.

Longissima Hybrids. A variety of attractive red and yellow shades in the Longissima type. Tr. pkt., 50c; ¼ oz., \$1.75.

Crimson Star. Deep blood-red with white corolla. Tr. pkt., 75c; ¼ oz., \$2.00.

Mrs. Nichols. A large-flowered clear deep blue Columbine. Tr. pkt., 50c; ¼ oz., \$1.00; 1 oz., \$7.00.

Mrs. Scott Elliott's Hybrids. An excellent and popular long-spurred mixture. Tr. pkt., 35c; ¼ oz., 90c; 1 oz., \$3.35.

Coerulea (Rocky Mountain Columbine). Sky-blue with white corolla. Tr. pkt., 25c; ¼ oz., 55c; 1 oz., \$1.85.

Snow Queen. (Candibissima). 18-in. Finest pure white variety. Tr. pkt., 25c; ¼ oz., \$1.50; 1 oz., \$5.00.

BALL Better PLANT BANDS

The increasing demand for these Ball Better Plant Bands is clear evidence of their practical usefulness to every florist and nurseryman. You will find them ideal for planting up roses, evergreens and other stock ready for lining out. For carrying your hardy perennials over into fall or spring, you will find them valuable.

Pictured is a healthy, well developed carnation plant just lifted from the field and ready to bench in one of our two 300-foot greenhouses devoted to carnations here at West Chicago. The removed plant band to the left exposes a vigorous root system that will quickly send out feeder roots to hasten plants unchecked into crop production.



TRANSPLANTING INSURANCE

Quantity discount of 5% is allowed on orders of 25,000 made up of various sizes. If interested in larger quantities write us. Prices subject to change without notice.

Prices given are F. O. B. our Warehouse West Chicago

Be sure to write us for samples of sizes suitable for your work.



Sizes, Prices and Shipping Weights

Wt. per 1000	Wt. per 1000	With Bottoms Wt. per 1000
1 1/4 x 1 1/4 x 2 1/4	4 x 4 x 4	4 x 4 x 4
500.. \$1.40	500.. \$2.65	500.. \$3.75
1000.. 2.60 19 lbs.	1000.. 5.10 63 lbs.	1000.. 7.30 72 lbs.
2 x 2 x 3	2 x 3 x 6	4 x 4 x 6
500.. \$1.55	500.. \$3.15	500.. \$5.40
1000.. 2.90 24 lbs.	1000.. 6.15 66 lbs.	1000.. 10.65 112 lbs.
2 1/4 x 2 1/4 x 3	4 x 4 x 6	6 x 6 x 4
500.. \$1.60	500.. \$3.65	500.. \$7.70
1000.. 3.10 33 lbs.	1000.. 7.20 82 lbs.	1000.. 15.25 160 lbs.
3 x 3 x 3	6 x 6 x 6	6 x 6 x 6
500.. \$1.95	500.. \$6.05	500.. \$9.75
1000.. 3.70 38 lbs.	1000.. 11.90 98 lbs.	1000.. 19.30 180 lbs.
3 x 3 x 4	6 x 6 x 9	6 x 6 x 9
500.. \$2.25	500.. \$9.60	500.. \$13.20
1000.. 4.30 44 lbs.	1000.. 18.95 250 lbs.	1000.. 26.15 350 lbs.
4 x 4 x 3		6 x 7 x 2 1/4
500.. \$2.10		500.. \$6.00
1000.. 3.95 45 lbs.		1000.. 12.90 155 lbs.

mittee. We been talking about getting some seedlings started."

"Here's the idea Sam," says Emil, "its getting late to order stuff. Lots of nurseries are already sold out, but if I was to get an order right away I might round up some stuff in time for spring planting. Now you take White Pine, thats the best kind, I can pick you up 25 or 50 thousand for about \$10.00 a thousand and get em here in time to set out this spring."

"Lets see," says Sam, "25,000, that would be \$250.00, wouldnt it? I guess the board wouldnt kick on that. You

go ahead and order 25,000, Emil, and I will get a formal purchase order at the next meeting. We had our March meeting, but we will meet again on April 15th. Thats right after election."

"Thanks Sam, you can depend on it, I will take good care of the order," says Emil. "What about the election Sam, are you worried about the opposition?"

"I aint loosing any sleep on it, but I would appreciate it if you would get around among the farmers a little and speak a good word for me. Always

pays to show a little activity," Sam says.

"We sure will, Sam. Me and Chas. will personally make calls on the farmers, I guess you will be taken care of here in town. I'll let you know as soon as I get any dope on the pines. May have to look around to find 25,000. So long, Sam."

On the way home Emil was muttering to himself, "25 times 10 is \$250.00. I can buy pine seedlings at about \$4.00 a thousand, looks like I will clean up about \$150.00 on that deal, Chas. That aint bad for one

days work. We'll go home and look up in different catalogs and see what we can get. Maybe I can make a trade for some honeysuckle someplace."

After looking through all the catalogs he made out an order for the cheapest price he could find and ordered 25,000 shipped C. O. D. at once. It wasn't no use to ask for anything on June first. After all these years it's pretty hard to find any nursery that ain't tried it with Emil before, to his sorrow.

When election day come on, Emil was out working bringing in the votes. There wasn't much to the contest. Sam got in without a struggle, so Emil was well pleased. "Nothing like knowing how to pick a winner, Chas." he says to me that night when the votes was all counted.

Next morning we got a letter saying 10,000 pines had been shipped, that's all they could fill. That afternoon we got a call from the express office saying there was a C. O. D. at the depot for \$40.00, so we went down and brought the box home.

"Maybe we better go down and see Sam so we can tell him part of the pines is in and see if it's alright to take 'em right out to the forest preserve. He'll be home to dinner now, we can catch him at the house," Emil says.

We found Sam on the back porch just starting down to the store. "Congratulations, Sam," says Emil. "Looks like three more years on the board for you."

"Thanks Emil," says Sam, "and I give you and Chas. a lot of credit for lining up the farmers."

As we was standing there talking that ringneck cock kept up a constant hooting you could hear all over the neighborhood.

"Dont that hollering and squawking bother you Sam? He certainly is a noisy rascal even if he is a prize beauty," Emil says.

"He dont bother me none," says Sam, "but some of the neighbors are putting up a howl. By the way, what about you taking him out to the nursery, you are out there in the country with lots of room. The judge is a fussy old gent you know and keeps asking how the eggs are coming every time I see him. I got to get rid of them birds or some of the folks here

in this block will shoot him some dark night."

"Why yes, I'll be glad to take em out to the nursery," Emil says. "I got a yard all ready, aint being used. We can take em along right now. You got that crate handy. By the way, I got 10,000 pines in this morning, might have to do a little shopping around to get the full amount, but I got the first 10,000 anyway."

We was walking out to the barn while we was talking and was standing there by the yard where he had the pheasants. "They are wild as hell, Emil, you will have to work them down into a corner, but be careful of that cock's tail. Dont break any of them tail feathers. The judge would murder me if anything should happen to that cock. Take it easy boys when you pick him up."

Me and Emil walked around quietly at first thinking we would be able to pick up that cock without getting him excited but it didnt work. We started to walk faster and faster until it broke into a run. Round and round the pen we went with Sam shouting

directions from outside the fence. Emil was getting a little tired of the whole idea and was puffing and sweating and getting a little dizzy.

"Here Chas." he yelled at me, "lets both walk him over in that corner. Take it easy now."

We moved a step at a time until we had that cock right up in the corner. Just then he made a dash for it and Emil dove after him. The female was there too, right in the way. Emil's big boot come right down on that hens leg and busted it clean off, as he grabbed the cock's tail. When the smoke cleared away, there was Emil with that beautiful tail in his hand and the hen with a broken leg.

"Look what you done, you clumsy ox," yelled Sam, "you ruined both of em. Get out of that pen both of you. The judge will be wild. Now I'm in for a good lacing." The more he talked the madder he got. Emil just stood there with the feathers still in his hand and his shirt tail out.

"Maybe he will grow a new tail, Sam," says Emil, "or maybe I can get another one some place."

WE OFFER FOR FALL DELIVERY

our usual line of Forest and Shade Trees, Hedge Plants, Ornamental Shrubs, Hardwood Cuttings and Vines in both finished and lining-out stock.

EVERGREENS

Also a nice lot of medium grades of Evergreens for sales yards, department store trade or landscape work, consisting of Thuja Occidentalis, Globes and Pyramidalis; Biotas, Globes and Pyramidalis varieties; Junipers, spreading type, Andorra, Canadensis, Pfitzeriana, Meyeri and Sabina; Junipers, upright varieties, Irish (Hibernica) and Fastigiata; Junipers, grafted upright varieties, Virginiana type, Burki, Canaerti, Glauca, Keteleeri, Chinensis Columnaris and Globosa. All nice well finished first-class material. Will quote attractive prices in any quantities, special prices in car or truck load lots for fall delivery.

PEACH PITS

We offer 150 bushels of 1941 crop screened seedling Peach pits while they last at the following prices:

1 to 9 bushels.....	\$3.50 per bu.
10 to 24 bushels.....	3.25 per bu.
25 to 50 bushels.....	3.00 per bu.
50 bushels and up.....	2.75 per bu.

We doubt if we will have any 1942 crop seed due to the crop failure in this section.

Our Fall Trade List will be in the mail about September 10 to 15. If you fail to receive a copy, please write for one.

Send want list for special quotations or visit us at any time and look over our stock; visitors always welcome.

FOREST NURSERY COMPANY, INC.

McMINNVILLE, TENNESSEE

Established 1887
By J. H. H. Boyd

J. R. Boyd
President



Juniperus Chinensis Pfitzeriana (Pfitzer Juniper)

A view of one of our evergreen fields. Trees in picture are 15 to 18 ins. and 18 to 24 ins., well filled, high-centered plants. Photographed Sept. 1, 1942.

(Ask for special quotations on quantity lots)

Specimen Ornamental EVERGREENS

For Fall Delivery

The Middle West's
Largest Growers
of
Fine Evergreens

Write for new Fall Price List

Lake's

Shenandoah Nurseries

SHENANDOAH, IOWA

"Get off the place before I lose my temper altogether," he barked at Emil, "and don't bother about them pine trees, just keep out of my sight."

Me and Emil picked up our hats and walked on out to the truck without saying a word. Sam went in the house and the bobtailed cock went on about his business.

"A signed order from the forest preserve would come in handy now, Emil," I says, as we was driving home. "What are you going to do with 10,000 pines?" I says.

"What can a person do?" he says, "I paid for the trees, didn't I? \$40.00 worth of lousy pines won't put me out of business. I'll just plant the whole works out. We'll put 'em there on that piece by the railroad. We'll plant 'em 2 by 2 and get the whole works on an acre of ground. Might as well get 'em in right now, this afternoon."

If any of the members has ever planted 10,000 pines with only one swayback old horse and two men doing it, they will know we was pretty stiff in the joints for several days.

That was a pretty good spring with lots of rain, so about half of them seedlings grew. We wound up with about 5,000 at the end of the summer.

"I'll work up a trade at the convention next winter," Emil said. "I'll find some of the members that will be needing White Pines."



agated trees for rootstock purposes only (fruit has no value) is in seed production.

Included in this project are important varieties of peach, almond, Myro, Mariana, apple and cherry—each propagated from single parent trees selected by State Universities and Experimental Stations for outstanding vigor and resistance to pests and diseases.

Intensive foreign and domestic research and experimentation is represented in this isolated nursery seed project.

Correspondence and propagating orders solicited.

KIRKMAN NURSERIES 54th year **TRACY, CALIFORNIA**

Nematode-Resistant Peach Species

U. S. D. A. Importations (S. P. I. 36485, 55885 and 55886, Natives of India and China) — third year's growth on Kirkman Nurseries property

Trade orders for fall 1942 deliveries of nematode-resistant peach seed are being booked at this time.

Our hundred-acre isolated orchard block of carefully propagated trees for rootstock purposes only (fruit has no value) is in seed production.

Included in this project are important varieties of peach, almond, Myro, Mariana, apple and cherry—each propagated from single parent trees selected by State Universities and Experimental Stations for outstanding vigor and resistance to pests and diseases.

Intensive foreign and domestic research and experimentation is represented in this isolated nursery seed project.

Correspondence and propagating orders solicited.

KIRKMAN NURSERIES 54th year **TRACY, CALIFORNIA**

But it didn't work out as planned. Emil couldn't get no trades at the convention that winter or the next summer either. The next winter at the convention he made a halfbaked deal with John Bushbottom, but when John seen the trees the deal fell thru. Emil didn't have time to cultivate, and with the dead ones mixed in and a lot that wasn't branched out only on one side, John wouldn't make a deal.

The pines got to be quite a subject of conversation around the nursery. Emil wouldn't agree to plowing up the

patch so we could put in something useful like some rhubarb, which we was short of at that time.

Along in the winter nearly three years after we planted the pines out, I was down to the Civic Club one meeting night and the subject come up among some of the members about the election the following April. Some of the boys always figured Emil got a raw deal from Sam Bowers and there was several that was in favor of running Sam off that board. The idea begun to take form in my mind

that we might get a new man in, and maybe we could get rid of them pines after all.

The proposition took with Emil right away. "I know just the man, Chas., we can run against Sam. We'll get Chris Christianson. Chris knows everybody on account of he is foreman at the windmill factory, and the chances are Henry Brewster will back him. That's all you need with Henry behind him. We'll make Chris a proposition, Chas., we will manage his campaign and get him elected if he will promise to get an order from the forest preserve for them pines."

We found Chris was willing to run if we would manage the campaign. Me and Emil didn't have time to pay much attention to the nursery that spring, as election comes in the middle of April and we had to be out every day campaigning. Old Sam Bowers didn't make much of a campaign, some said he was tired of the job anyway after almost 18 years on the board.

Lots of problems was coming up with the supervisors in them days, with relief and W.P.A., so I always figured that Sam just eased himself out of the picture on purpose. Emil never did see it that way of course. He took all the credit for the campaign.

Chris didn't have no trouble to get elected. As soon as he was in office, we went out to take inventory of the pines. There wasn't as many as we figured on. We lumped off what was alive and at least with a semblance of branches. Altogether there was 740 trees left out of the lot of 10,000. It took a lot of talking, but he finally made the deal for the 740 trees at 20c each, and that really is all there was to the deal.

But time seems to have given Emil a glorified version of that deal. I heard him bragging about it to one of the members this summer at the convention.

"Yes sir, I sure cleaned up on that pine deal. It took me three years, but I finally got even with Sam Bowers," Emil was saying. "There I was," Emil was saying, "with 10,000 big heavy pines on my hands. When he cancelled the order on me, I went to work and run him out of office and sold the trees to the same outfit at a big profit. Yes sir, there is a lot of bushes sold thru politics but you got to know how to figure all the angles."

This Business of Ours

Reflections on the Progress and Problems of Nurserymen

By Ernest Hemming

THE WEATHER.

The excessive rainfall combined with the high temperatures of the past two months has produced an unusual condition in the way of weeds on the nursery. The ground has been too wet to cultivate, at least on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, so that nurseries are inexpressibly dirty.

With the shortage of labor, it looks as though we shall have to let some of the blocks go until winter even before we start to clean them up.

Even the weather is combining to take the joy out of life for the nurseryman. E. H.

THE FUTURE.

Even when times and conditions are normal the stock in trade of the nurseryman consists largely of futures. He has to guess and gamble on what the market will be from two to ten years hence in nearly every item he grows, this in addition to the hazards of the weather and disease. Under the present conditions, when even the Ten Com-

mandments seem to have gone into the discard, it is impossible to foresee the trend of things even a few months ahead; so the question in every nurseryman's mind is "Will my business survive?" or "How can I adjust a business policy to meet war conditions?"

There are few nurseries that have not lost some of their keymen to the army or navy, and the shortage of common labor, with rising pay rolls on the one hand and the restrictions of tires and gasoline on the other, makes the nurseryman wonder if he can do business even if it is available. We are in a total war and it is foolish to think in terms of "business as usual." The one and only business is to lick the enemy, and there can be no future worth while until that is done, and when that is done the nursery, or any other business, need not worry about the future. E. H.

PRUNING.

Perhaps a better word would be "training" when the practice of pruning is applied to young trees in

Now Ready for Fall Shipment

PHLOX -:- BLEEDING HEARTS
NEW MORDEN'S HARDY LYTHRUM

Write for our Fall Price List

**COMPLETE LINE OF HARDY
NORTHERN-GROWN STOCK**

at

WHOLESALE ONLY

JEWELL NURSERIES, INC.

Lake City, Minnesota

WE OFFER —

For Fall 1942 Delivery

EVERGREENS
Assorted, with a large stock of Pyramidal Arborvitae and Pfitzer Juniper, in grades.

SHRUBBERY SHADE TREES
BARBERRY
3-yr. transplanted Red and Green

APPLE, PEACH, CHERRY,
and **PEAR TREES**
IN ASSORTMENT.

CALIFORNIA PRIVET
1 and 2-yr. in grades.

3-yr. **ASPARAGUS PLANTS**, etc.
Write for trade list.

THE WESTMINSTER NURSERIES
Westminster, Maryland

Evergreens

Barberry

Privet

Write for wholesale price list.

GARDNER'S NURSERIES

Rocky Hill, Conn.

LINING-OUT STOCK

Tsuga canadensis, *Abies balsamea*,
Picea rubra, *Pinus Strobus*, *Acer*
rubrum and *saccharum*; *Betula lenta*,
lutea, *papyrifera* and *populifolia*;
Fagus americana, *Fraxinus americana*,
Prunus pennsylvanica and *serotina*
and many other trees and shrubs.

L. E. Williams Nursery Co.

P. O. Box 147, Exeter, N. H.

PRINCETON NURSERIES

of PRINCETON, N. J.

SUPERIOR

Hardy Ornamentals

BURR

Leading wholesale source for
Nursery Stock.

Send us your Want List.

C. R. BURR & CO., INC.
Manchester, Conn.

5000 Azalea Coral Bells, 1-yr.

5000 Azalea Hinodegiri, 1-yr.

Beautiful Stock.

A large percentage salable next winter. Write for quotations.

DEERFIELD NURSERIES

Deerfield Street P. O., N. J.

the nursery rows if it is done at the right time. Assuming the object is to grow the best possible trees in the shortest time, it is well worth while to go over the young trees while they are in the seedbed, especially such kinds as oaks and chestnuts or any of those kinds that have a tendency to fork or branch rather than to throw up a leader. The main object is to get the seedlings to begin to form straight trunks for lining out even when they are in the seedbed. To prune away the double leaders and shorten the side branches, if done before they have finished their summer growth, insures a straight trunk.

The side branches should not be cut close to the stem; it is better merely to shorten them, cutting them close to the trunk the next year after they have been lined out in the nursery rows. After the young trees are growing in the nursery rows it is a common fault to prune them too high all at once, taking all the side branches off. It is far better to shorten the side branches until the leader gets going. Every kind of tree has its own peculiar habit, and the good grower trains rather than prunes.

The common run of nursery shade trees are grown with straight trunks and branched at six feet; at least, that is the aim of the grower. These straight trunks should continue up through the head of the tree, so that forks are eliminated, as these are usually a weakness when the trees mature. Some trees, like the beech, are naturally low-branched and do not lend themselves to be trained any other way. Very often a cut with a pruning knife, taking a few seconds, if done at the right time often means the difference between an unsalable tree and a perfect specimen. E. H.

JOHN J. PINNEY, of the Willis Nursery Co., Ottawa, Kan., returned early this month from two weeks up north, spending several days with his brother, Thomas S. Pinney, of the Evergreen Nursery Co., Sturgeon Bay, Wis.

MR. AND MRS. GEORGE KERN, of the Wyoming Nurseries, Cincinnati, O., are receiving congratulations on the recent birth of a daughter, Ellen Frances, at Christ hospital. Mr. Kern has been busy of late on a housing job at Dayton, O.

RHODODENDRON HYBRIDS.
Grafted, hardy varieties only.

AZALEA KAEMPFERI HYBRIDS.
Named varieties; the hardiest of all Azaleas for landscape work.

KOSTER'S BLUE SPRUCE. Perfectly shaped; transplanted.

EUROPEAN BEECH. Fine specimens. Also *fastigiata*, *pendula*, *Riversi*.

LILACS. The best collection of choice varieties.

FLOWERING JAPANESE CHERRIES. Three outstanding varieties.

CRAB APPLES. Young, thrifty plants, selected varieties.

LABURNUM VOSSL Grown in standard form.

BAGATELLE NURSERY

P. O. Huntington Station, L. I., N. Y.

P. M. Koster, Mgr.

Please make request for our catalogue on business stationery.

BOBBINK & ATKINS

Rhododendron Hybrids

Climbing Vines

Azalea Mollis

Cotoneasters

East Rutherford, New Jersey

de WILDE'S RHODO - LAKE NURSERIES

SHILOH, N. J.

RHODODENDRONS,
AZALEAS
AND OTHER
ERICACEOUS PLANTS

KOSTER COMPANY, INC.

Lining-out Stock
of Top Quality

BRIDGETON, N. J.

Write for catalogue.

PRIVET and BERBERIS

Splendid Stock

Write for Special Quotations

LESTER C. LOVETT

MILFORD

DELAWARE

Clarifies Orders

Because some nurserymen have been confused by the interpretations of district offices on the orders of the War Production Board, Richard P. White, executive secretary of the American Association of Nurserymen, obtained the following official interpretations on several important items in a letter, August 27, from R. A. Palen, chief of the packaging section, Office for Agricultural War Relations, United States Department of Agriculture, with the statement that each of these interpretations has been verified with officials of the War Production Board.

Sisal.

General preference order M-84, "To conserve the supply and direct the distribution of agave fiber and agave cordage and twine," was released by the War Production Board on February 20, 1942. Agave fibers used for the manufacture of binder and wrapping twine include sisal and henequen, and the purpose of the order was to restrict the manufacture of binder and wrapping twine and thus divert larger quantities of raw fibers to the manufacture of war implements. The order places no restriction on the quantity or use of binder twine which was in the hands of an individual as of the date of the issuance of the order.

Actually, within the limits of manufacturers' inventory restrictions and processing quotas, individual users may continue to purchase and use binder twine under the terms of the order, which states in part, "the purchase, sale and use of binder twine is restricted . . . to the growing and harvesting of agricultural products."

Jute.

General conservation order M-70, "To conserve the supply and direct the distribution of jute and jute products," was released by the War Production Board on February 27, 1942. The order was a restrictive device applying to the processing of raw jute in the hands of manufacturers and its purpose was to divert larger quantities to the manufacture of war implements. At no point in the order did it restrict the use of any quantity of jute twine in the hands of individual users.

Actually, the most recent amendments to the order state in part that "jute twine may be made without restriction to fill defense orders, orders placed by government departments or agencies and for agricultural purposes." Previously twines for agricultural purposes had to come from restricted civilian production and only the Post Office Department, among the government departments and agencies, was permitted to purchase jute twine not included in the restricted civilian supply.

Burlap.

Conservation order M-47, "Burlap and burlap products," was released by the War Production Board on December 22, 1941. The purpose of the order was to divert larger quantities of burlap away from civilian use to the requirements of the armed forces and to the manufacture of protective devices for both the armed forces and the civilian population. Restrictions imposed on owners of new burlap are as follows: "Persons . . . who possessed stocks of burlap on December 22, 1941, may use or process such stocks . . . in the following quantities (1) Persons who possess ten or less full bales unbroken may use or process all such bales; (2) persons who possess more than ten bales un-

broken may use or process no more than ten bales; (3) stocks of burlap in full bales unbroken in the possession of persons who are prohibited from processing or using such burlap . . . and who do not manufacture agricultural bags, may be disposed of without further authorization of the War Production Board by selling, delivering or distributing to the army or navy and other governmental agencies.

Secondhand Burlap.

It cannot be verified that any purchaser of small quantities of secondhand burlap must display a certificate indicating that two bag manufacturers had previously refused purchase of the same burlap. Such burlap, if available, may be purchased freely.

Laminated Waterproof Paper.

Where suppliers have any quantity of waterproof paper, laminated with scrim and/or asphalt, there are no conservation or limitation orders restricting its sale, nor are any priorities needed for its purchase.

OBTAINING TRUCK PARTS.

In a move to expedite production of replacement parts to keep the country's motorized equipment in good running order for the duration of the war, the War Production Board has ruled that producers may schedule production of replacement parts without regard to purchase orders or contracts placed with them.

WAR CLEARANCE

Central Ohio Nursery

Due to Military service of owner we shall offer for sale our finished stock of ornamental Evergreens at greatly reduced prices. All plants have been sheared and root pruned and are in excellent condition. Inventory consists of complete Evergreen line in sizes to 4 feet. Leading items and sizes below, others available.

Biota Aurea Nana, 24 ins.	\$1.25	Hemlock, 30 to 36 ins.	\$1.00
Juniperus Columnaris Glauca, 4 ft.	2.00	Blue Spruce, 4 ft.	2.50
Canadensis, 4 ft.	2.00	Mugho Pine, 5-yr. ....	.80
Pyramidalis, 3 ft.	1.25	Juniperus Burkl, 3 ft.	1.10
Pfitzers, 3 ft.	1.10	Taxus Hicksi, 2 to 3 ft.	1.00
Hill, 3 ft.	1.20	Pines (heavy), 3 ft. ....	.70
Hill (heavy), 4 ft.	2.00	Red Barberry, 4 yr. ....	.12

Prices quoted in field. Buyers urged to provide own labor and materials for digging, otherwise 25% will be added to above prices. Untouched blocks of stock in various sizes available to early customers. Buyers of blocks may have two years for removal, maintenance at cost.

ZEPHYR HILL NURSERY

Lt. Richard B. Schmidt,
Owner

Springfield, Ohio
Phone 8880

Location: 1 mile south of
Springfield on Route 68,
Yellow Springs Rd.

PACHYSANDRA TERMINALIS

	Per 100	Per 1000
1-yr. field	\$3.75	\$27.50
2-yr. field	4.50	35.00
3-yr. field	5.50	45.00
Assorted field	4.50	32.50
2 1/4-in. pot-grown	6.50	55.00

VINCA MINOR

2 1/4-in. pot-grown	8.00	60.00
2 1/4-in. BOWLES		
VARIETY	8.00	60.00

HONEYSUCKLE

1-yr. field	5.00	32.50
2-yr. field	8.00	60.00
2 1/4-in. pot-grown	8.00	60.00

EUONYMUS RADICANS COLORATA

1-yr. field	8.00	60.00
2-yr. field	10.00	80.00
3-yr. field	15.00	120.00

HUGH B. BARCLAY

1268 Montgomery Ave., Narberth, Penn.

LET US QUOTE ON

Dogwoods—

Cornus Florida, white dogwood
Cornus Florida Rubra, pink dogwood
Cornus Florida Flena, double white dogwood
Cornus Florida Pendula, weeping dogwood
Cornus Florida Welshi, tricolored foliage dogwood

LILACS—Hybrids and Species.

Large collection of each.

Chaenomeles—Flowering Quinces.

Large collection of varieties.

Flowering Crabs, Cherries, Viburnums, Azaleas and many other very fine plants and trees.

KINGSVILLE NURSERIES, Inc.

H. J. Hohman

Kingsville, Md.

DWARF BOX

(*Buxus suffruticosa*)

Per 100

3000 10 to 12 ins. x 6 to 7 ins.	\$60.00
1000 12 to 15 ins. x 8 to 9 ins.	\$90.00

Dug F. O. B. nurseries.

Packing extra.

EASTERN SHORE NURSERIES, INC.

Easton, Maryland

"A friendly, efficient sales service"

E. D. ROBINSON

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WALLINGFORD, CONN.

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Bristol Nurseries, Inc.

Barnes Brothers Nursery Co., Inc.

North-Eastern Forestry Co., Inc.

A. N. Pierson, Inc.

A complete line of well grown hardy plant material

Evergreens and Lining-out Stock

Nursery Stock at
Wholesale Only.



ARTHUR DUMMETT

61 W. Grand St. Mount Vernon, N.Y.

for other material on ratings lower than A-1-a.

Another change revises the section of the order which provides that consumers must turn in a used part for every new part purchased.

Under this change, a producer or distributor may sell and deliver any replacement part to a consumer without receiving a used part in exchange, provided that the part involved is not installed in the consumer's vehicle by the producer or distributor from whom it was purchased, and the consumer signs a statement certifying that he will use the new part for replacement purposes only and will, within thirty days after purchasing it, dispose of his used part through regular scrap channels. The use of the certificate does not apply to parts consumed in use or lost or stolen.

This provision is intended to relieve consumers who are in a position to repair their own vehicles and do not wish to have the vehicles torn down at a repair shop.

TIRE RATIONING QUERIES.

Names and addresses of field representatives who may be called upon by tire dealers, recappers, truck operators and other users of tires for advice and help in handling problems that arise under the tire rationing regulations have been made public by the Office of Price Administration.

O. P. A. suggests that all technical inquiries and problems be presented to the nearest member of the field organization. Frequently, it was explained, these representatives can supply the required answers and solutions without referring the matters to Washington headquarters. Even in cases where they must seek further information, their familiarity with internal procedure makes correspondence with the head office on rationing matters a good deal simpler and quicker for them than for outsiders.

The field representatives are in the principal cities in the various states. Any subscriber seeking the address of the representative nearest him can obtain it from the American Nurseryman, from the list supplied by the O. P. A.

IN a British horticultural periodical a nurseryman advertises: "Replace your iron railings with hedge plants."

5-N-1 APPLE!

Special Price

These five varieties on each tree: Dark Red Delicious, Dark Red Jonathan, Yellow Delicious, Red Stayman and Anoka. All trees 2 yrs., branched, 9 to 16 ins., 35c each; 11 to 16 ins., 40c each.

20,000

FLOWERING CRAB

Red Silver, Floribunda Atropurpurea, Aikenhamensis and Atroaenruina, 2 to 3 ft. and 4 to 5 ft. Spectabilis, Chinese Flowering Crab, Bechtel's Flowering Crab, 12 to 18 ins., 18 to 24 ins. and 2 to 3 ft. Write for our prices; we can save you money.

ABELIA GRANDIFLORA

A good quality of heavy special plants, 3 to 4 ft. high, five or more canes. Can ball according to your specifications. Fine plants for government jobs. Also heavy 2 and 3-ft. plants, four canes up.

1 and 2-yr. Apple, Peach, Pear, Cherry and Apricot.

Cornus Florida Plena, Double White Flowering Dogwood and Cornus Florida Rubra. Almost all grades, up to 4 to 5 ft. Cornus Florida seedlings.

Send us your want list.
Catalogue on request.

Slatten for dependable service.

SLATTON NURSERY CO.

McMinnville, Tenn.

HYBRID LILACS

We specialize in French and Hyacinthiflora Lilac Hybrids and offer a large assortment in a wide range of color and form.

FALL is by far the best time for planting Lilacs. Write for our Special Lilac and Peony List.

BRYANT'S NURSERIES

Princeton,

Illinois

PLATANOIDES—

NORWAY MAPLES

Per 100 Per 1000

6 to 12 ins.	\$ 7.50
12 to 18 ins.	15.00
18 to 24 ins.	20.00
2 to 3 ft.	35.00
3 to 4 ft.	50.00
4 to 5 ft. trans.	\$18.00
5 to 6 ft. trans.	25.00
6 to 8 ft. trans. 1/2 to 1-	
in. cal. (straight trunks)	35.00

25 per cent cash with order or 10 per cent discount for full cash. Orders without deposit not accepted.

STATE ROAD NURSERY

State and Sprout Roads, Route 1,
Media, Penna.

ORIENTAL PLANES

All sizes up to 5-inch

Maples, Oaks, Elms, Ginkgos

RICKETT NURSERIES

Successors to Moon's
Morrisville, Pa.

Diseases of Trees

Gleanings from the Latest Reports of Scientific Research

By Leo R. Tebon

TREATMENT OF PINE TREES FOR BLISTER RUST.

Although the eradication of gooseberry and currant bushes from the vicinity of white and other 5-needle pine stands has come to be looked on as the standard method of controlling white-pine blister rust, there are circumstances under which this approach to the control problem is not adequate. Eradication of the shrub hosts of the disease cannot, of course, cure any pine tree that has already become infected. And the cure of pines valuable as ornamentals or as constituents of the woods covering recreational areas and of timber stands giving watershed protection and preventing soil erosion can often be well worth while, particularly since in many instances the value of individual trees is sufficient to justify the cost of treatment.

Methods for treating already infected pine trees are the subject of farmers' bulletin 1885, written by J. F. Martin and G. F. Gravatt, plant pathologists of the federal Department of Agriculture. This bulletin, issued in January, 1942, can be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C.

Successful treatment of infected trees depends, according to this bulletin, primarily on the finding and removing of all blister rust cankers. From the time infection takes place through the needles until young rust blisters are produced, a period of at least two years, more often three to four years, elapses. Familiarity with, especially, the later stages of the infection process occurring during this period will enable one to find many incipient cankers. Subsequently, white membrane-covered pustules definitely mark the sites of cankers. Bursting of the membrane reveals orange-yellow blisters filled with spores. After the spores are shed, small pits or holes with ragged edges remain. Twigs and branches killed by girdling cankers show as flags, their yellowish, dark brown or reddish needles signaling the presence of the canker.

The process of treatment, based upon early recognition of the presence of the disease, includes first the pruning out of all infected twigs and small branches, cutting at least four inches back of the yellowish edge of the canker. This is a practice applicable to young forest trees and other pine plantings as well as ornamental trees. Where cankers are large and occur on such large sections of the tree as the trunk and limbs, surgery may be used, especially if the bark need be removed from less than half the circumference of the trunk or branch. Before beginning, in such a case, to cut out the diseased area, the canker margin should be cleansed with soap and water to remove surface dirt and bring out clearly the yellow margin. With the canker margin determined, a safety zone should be allowed all around the canker, at least one and one-half to two inches wide along the sides of the canker and three to four inches wide at the ends of the canker. The area of bark to be removed should then be carefully outlined, by cutting through the bark around the

canker with a hook-pointed knife. Then the bark within the area should be carefully peeled away and the surface of the wood should be thoroughly scraped to remove all remnants of infected bark. As soon as the wound is clean and finished, it should be covered first with a coating of shellac and then with a dressing of Bordeaux paint or some other good wound dressing.

Only a few inexpensive tools are required in the treatment of infected trees. Pruning shears will serve in removing infected branches from small trees. Pole shears and long-handled pruning saws are useful in large trees; here ladders and climbing ropes may also be needed. For climbing in a tree soft-soled shoes are desirable, to prevent bruising the branches. A wide-toothed pruning saw is the best tool to use in removing large branches and limbs. For surgical removal of cankers, a hawk-bill (hook-pointed) knife is the only tool needed.

Reinspection is important, where treatment has been given. It provides not only opportunity to check the thoroughness of the work that has been done, but also to detect cankers that were undeveloped or might have been missed at the time the work was done. After treatment, it is desirable that trees should be protected against future reinfection. This protection can be given by ob-

	Per 1000
MUGHO PINE, sheared stock 15 to 18 ins. spread, B. & B...	\$900.00
TAXUS CUSPIDATA, finished stock 15 to 18 ins., B. & B...	720.00
TAXUS CUSPIDATA, transplants 12 to 15 ins., bare roots...	220.00
TAXUS CUSPIDATA, field-grown 12 to 15 ins., bare roots...	380.00

	Per 10,000
MULTIFLORA CUTTINGS, Thornless understock.....	\$160.00

F. O. B. Clarkson, Ont. Packing at cost.

The SHERIDAN NURSERIES Limited

Sheridan P. O., Ontario, Canada.

JUNIPERUS PFITZERIANA

2¼-inch Potted Pfitzers, 3 to 5 inches

\$7.00 per 100 \$60.00 per 1000
(Packing Free)

These plants were potted this past April and are well established in 2¼-inch pots.

J. B. BEALLE

Greenwood, Miss.

Add \$1.00 per 100 if you wish these shipped in clay pots.

EVERGREENS

for Fall Delivery

One of the largest stocks and most complete assortments in the middle west.

Low Prices

Send for Price List
Ready Now.

THE WILLIS NURSERY CO.

Progressive Nurserymen

Ottawa, Kansas

TAXUS

HEADQUARTERS

Brevifolia	Intermedia
Capitata	Media Hatfieldi
Cuspidata	Media Hicksi

Write Us

JACKSON & PERKINS COMPANY

Newark, New York

Inventory of our surplus lining-out stock, consisting of Taxus, Junipers, Pines, Spruces, Hemlock, as well as many other popular items, is now completed. We are offering these items at surprisingly low prices for either fall, 1942, or spring, 1943, shipment. Write for a copy of this special lining-out list if you are in the market for first-class quality lining-out stock.



THE KALLAY BROTHERS CO.

PAINESVILLE, OHIO

Lining-out Evergreens

Good assortment of standard varieties.
Price list on request.

SCOTCH GROVE NURSERY

SCOTCH GROVE, IOWA

500 SCOTCH PINES

3 to 5 ft. tall.

Lots of 10 or more:

Balled, \$1.50 each. Bare-root, \$1.00 each.

Order now for Fall.

MICHIGAN NUT NURSERY

Union City,

Michigan

BURTON'S

HEADQUARTERS FOR
EVERGREEN GRAFTS, TRANSPLANTED
EVERGREENS, SHRUB LINERS.

ARE ITEMS YOU DO NOT
FIND IN MOST LISTS?

HILLTOP NURSERIES

EASTOWN, OHIO

taining the eradication of all susceptible kinds of gooseberry and currant shrubs, both wild and cultivated, within a distance of about one mile of the pines.

L. R. T.

BERBERIS TRIACANTHOPHORA.

Berberis triacanthophora is one of the most interesting and graceful of all the evergreen barberries. This species was introduced from central China early in the century, but has not been so common in the trade as Berberis julianae and some of the others until recent years.

The threespine barberry makes a bushy plant with slender, arching, twiggy branches. It is more informal than many of the other evergreen barberries, thus combining well with other evergreens. It attains a height of about five feet, the reddish branchlets bearing relatively small, narrow, spiny leaves that will vary from three-fourths of an inch to two inches in length. The leaves are bright green above and glaucous beneath, of somewhat thinner texture than those of most of the other evergreen barberries. The common name is somewhat misleading, since three-parted spines are common to a number of species.

The flowers of the threespine barberry differ from those of most of the other evergreen barberries in color. They are creamy white, tinged with red. The fruits are blue-black.

This species is one of the hardiest, most reliable and useful of the evergreen barberries. It is tolerant of a range of soil types, stands full sun better than most of the evergreen species and does well in semishade. There are no troublesome insects and diseases. Propagation is by seeds or cuttings.

Berberis triacanthophora makes a fine specimen plant for foundation planting, for beds or for borders. It is said to be none too satisfactory in the south.

L. C. C.

KENNETH C. TACK, midwestern representative of Jackson & Perkins Co., Newark, N. Y., is seriously ill and will not be able to cover his territory for several weeks. His accounts will be serviced meanwhile by mail by R. E. Perkins, sales manager.

TAXUS

*cuspidata, brevifolia,
media, capitata, hicksi,
aurea and repandens*

in medium and large sizes

Also Boxwoods and
Juniperus pfitzeriana

Ask for price list

W. A. Natorp Co.

4400 Reading Rd.
Cincinnati, Ohio

EVERGREENS

Fine assortment of the best types of B&B Evergreens.

HOLTON & HUNKEL CO.

Milwaukee, Wis.

Nursery at Brown Deer, Wis.

EVERGREENS

Landscape sizes at less than 1/2 regular wholesale prices.

Pines, Austrian, Scotch & Thunbergi, 5 to 15 ft., sheared specimens.

Douglas Fir, 4 to 8 ft., perfect.

Biota, 4 to 6 ft., fair.

Shade trees, in variety, 3 to 8 in. cal.

Arborvitae, 12 to 18 ft., perfect specimens.

Retinospora, Platanus & Platanus, 5 to 8 ft., sheared regularly.

Blue Spruce, 4 to 8 ft., extra good.

Cash price, buyer to dig own plants.

CHAS. MOMM & SONS, INC.

1417 Stuyvesant Ave., Union, New Jersey.



EVERGREENS

For Seventy-eight Years
Growers of Quality Evergreens
Lining-out Stock a Specialty
Write for Trade List

EVERGREEN NURSERY CO.

Established 1864 : STURGEON BAY, WIS.

JUNIPERS

and

ARBORVITAES

Landscape and cash-and-carry sizes.

FINE NURSERIES,

Hopkinsville, Ky.

FOR LANDSCAPE and SALES LOT

Irish, Greek and Pfitzer Junipers;
Globe and Pyramidal Arborvitae, Mugho
and Scotch Pine, Spruce, Hemlock,
Hick's Yew.

Redbud, Dogwood, Chinese Elm, Lombardy Poplar and Assorted Shrubs.

Visit our nursery, 15 miles from Louisville.

NICK'S NURSERY, Anchorage, Kentucky

Plan Harvest Shows

NEW YORK STATE MEETING.

Called especially for the discussion of the victory garden harvest show program, the meeting of the New York State Nurserymen's Association held at the state agricultural experiment station, Geneva, Thursday afternoon, September 10, drew an attendance of seventy-five, who displayed keen interest in the discussions.

The executive committee had decided earlier that no summer meeting would be held unless it were considered necessary for the furtherance of the war effort and to nurserymen's participation in it. The harvest show program was considered so important that this meeting was announced in order that members might be well informed on the subject and encouraged to support the shows as thoroughly as possible.

Prominent members of the association, already active in this work, were present to explain the aims and procedure of the program. These included Harry Glen, Rochester, president of the association; Eugene S. Boerner, Newark, state chairman of a special committee to cover the larger cities and the metropolitan area, where the key show will be held September 21 to 23 at the Grand Central Palace, New York city; L. J. Engleson, Newark, chairman of the association's victory garden committee, and Dr. L. H. MacDaniels, head of the department of horticulture of Cornell University.

Discussion revealed much interest in the program by this representative gathering, and it was agreed that nurserymen should sponsor and cooperate in the harvest shows in their local communities.

L. J. Engleson spoke on today's nursery problems, particularly gasoline rationing and salesmen.

The problems of production, labor, sales and packing were discussed by Richard L. Holmes, Leslie P. Akenhead, Charles W. McNair, Donald Brown and Howard Maloney.

The gathering concluded with a buffet supper. The committee in charge of the meeting was composed of Henry Maxwell, Carl Boone and H. B. Tukey.

VICTORY HARVEST SHOWS.

In its cooperation with victory garden harvest shows, the American Association of Nurserymen is underwriting the expenses of the New York, Philadelphia, Washington, Cincinnati and Fort Worth events and is assisting Cornell University with educational exhibits. The A. A. N. will probably cooperate also with shows at Indianapolis, St. Louis, Denver and Portland, Ore., as well as some others. Contributions for this purpose amount to \$5,300 so far, from twenty per cent of the membership. Much favorable publicity is being received by the nursery industry for this cooperation, and nurserymen are urged to assist in sponsoring and encouraging harvest shows in their communities, as well as to contribute to the A. A. N. fund.

Several nursery firms are among the considerable list of trade exhibitors at the New York show, to be held at the Grand Central Palace, September 21 to 23.

On the board of managers of the Philadelphia show, to be staged at Convention hall, October 1 to 3, are Adolph Muller, Norristown, Pa.; Robert Pyle, West Grove, Pa., and J. F. Styer, Concordville, Pa. Several trade exhibits by nurserymen are already booked.

The Boston show is set for September 28 to 30, at Horticultural hall,

with an extensive list of premium classes.

The Indianapolis show, receiving strong support from nurserymen and florists, will be held at the Coliseum, on the state fairgrounds, September 26 and 27.

In Milwaukee the dates are September 18 to 20 and the place is the Wauwatosa recreational building.

As president of the Passaic county board of agriculture, Charles Hess, Mountain View, N. J., called a meeting of all garden clubs in the county and interested them in staging a large victory harvest show at Paterson, September 25 and 26, to climax all local shows. He was made general chairman and is busy working on arrangements for the event.

Plans for a show at Fort Worth, Tex., were laid at a meeting August 28, at which Edward L. Baker presided and Steve Verhalen explained the procedure. O. S. Gray, Arlington, served as temporary secretary. The date will be about the middle of October, and the Will Rogers Coliseum was suggested as the place.

The show at Baltimore, Md., will be held September 20 to 23, combined with the annual dahlia show.

The St. Louis show is set for October 2 to 4 at the Missouri Botanical Garden.

BENJAMIN M. PURDY, 2231 Barrington avenue, Los Angeles, Cal., was recently granted a license to operate a wholesale nursery business.

A PHLOX You Should Know

NIVALIS SYLVESTRIS

Lining Divisions

\$7.00 per 100

Hardy, field-grown and well rooted.
Minimum order, 50 plants.

SCHUKRAFT'S 1050 Cascade Road ATLANTA, GA.

A novel subulata type which is perfectly adapted to perennial gardens, borders and landscaping.

Brilliant rosy-red flowers one inch in diameter. A profuse bloomer and compact grower. Winters without protection in the south, and needs only a very light covering of straw in northern climates. Divisions offered in this advertisement will make large clumps by spring, retailing for 50c or more.

QUALITY IS IMPORTANT

Evergreens—Grafts.
Evergreens—Grafted, 18 to 24 inches.
Evergreens—Cuttings, rooted.
Evergreens—Cuttings, 1 and 2-year.

● **Packing done
by experts**

THE PAUL OFFENBERG NURSERY COMPANY
COLUMBUS, OHIO

Ask for Price List.

Order early; avoid disappointment.

WRITE US ABOUT—

- * Evergreen Liners
- * Hardy Shrubs
- * Shade Trees
- * Specimen Evergreens
- * General Assortment of Stock

SHERMAN NURSERY CO.
Charles City, Iowa

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE

**Heavy Evergreens
Shrubs and Peonies**

for removal before December 15 on 5 separate tracts, about 3/4 acres each.

Detailed list on application.

Can use Bulbs, Valley Pips, Greenhouse, Pipe, Glass, Pots, Tractors and Nursery Equipment.

HUMPHREYS LANDSCAPE SERVICE
Mt. Sterling, Ky.

NORWAY SPRUCE

Per 1000

Grown for Grafting Stock. Now ready.
3000 or 4000, 4-yr., 10 to 12 ins., transpl. \$40.00

AMERICAN ARBORVITAE

6 to 8 ins., transpl. 30.00

BALSAM FIR

10 to 12 ins., transpl. 30.00

J. R. PALMER & SON
Blackduck, Minn.

Juniperus Scopulorum Seedlings

Per 1000 Per 5000

6 to 9 inches... \$40.00 \$175.00
9 to 12 inches... 50.00 225.00
12 to 15 inches... 75.00

HOOK'S NURSERY

Box 25 Highwood, Ill.

EVERGREENS

Liners and Specimens.

SNEED NURSERY CO.

P. O. Box 798, Oklahoma City, Okla.

BIOTA CHINENSIS

Per 100

4 to 6 ins. \$3.00
6 to 9 ins. 4.50
9 to 12 ins. 5.50

Michigan-grown means hardy

7 lbs. Thornless Honey Locust Seed,
75¢ per lb.
Oregon Hybrid Delphinium Seed, \$1.00
per oz.

Wanted: Scopolorum and Virginiana Seed
H. M. FALK & SON Port Huron, Mich.

SOUTHWESTERN NEWS.

Scott Wilmore, of the W. W. Wilmore Nurseries, Denver, Colo., enjoyed a fishing trip in Wyoming in August, which he reports was "very successful."

Ray Mendenhall, proprietor of the South Canon Nursery Co., Canon City, Colo., is closing his nursery until after the war, as he expects to enter the army in November.

Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Welch, of the Mount Arbor Nurseries, returned to Shenandoah, Ia., September 1, after a trip to the Pacific coast. The trip, which they have heretofore taken by automobile, was accomplished this year by train. Mr. and Mrs. Welch enjoyed a visit in Denver on their way home.

The National Seed & Importing Co., Omaha, Neb., is planning to move to an uptown address, where it will open a retail store, handling seeds and nursery stock.

J. G. Harrison has succeeded John C. Crupper, Jr., as state forest nurseryman at the Fort Hays experiment station, Hays, Kan.

Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Minich, who spent the summer in Colorado, recently returned to their home, at Overland Park, Kan.

E. J. White, proprietor of the Glorietta Nursery, Wheatridge, Colo., died August 25 at Rochester, Minn., after an operation and was buried at Denver August 28.

Special freight rates on nursery stock from points in Oklahoma and Texas to Shenandoah, Ia., will be canceled effective November 15, 1942, permitting class or combination rates in lieu thereof. This cancellation was requested by Chairman Farmar, of the western trunk line committee, because the rates are on a lower basis than the rates in effect from and between points in western trunk line territory, and were established without specific concurrence of western trunk lines.

A new storage cellar has been built by the Williams Gardens, Greeley, Colo.

THE army will buy a minimum of 12,000,000 boxes of apples out of the 1942 crop, estimated at 124,800,000 bushels, about the same as the 1941 harvest. Orders for the navy and for lend-lease will take additional quantities, so that a firm market for this year's crop is expected.

MOUNT ARBOR NURSERIES

E. S. Welch, Pres. - Est. 1875 - Shenandoah, Iowa

----- Wholesale Only -----
"One of America's Foremost Nurseries"

For 1942 - 1943

FRUIT TREE SEEDLINGS

Washington-grown

APPLE - MAHALE

MYROBALAN - PEAR, Bartlett

ROSES

California-grown - Winter & Spring 1943

LARGE ASSORTMENT - BEST VARIETIES

Large growers of **FRUIT TREES, SMALL FRUITS, ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS, EVERGREENS, VINES and PERENNIALS.**

Send want list for prices.

Ask for complete **FALL TRADE LIST**, ready in September. A COMPLETE line of General Nursery Stock.

KELLY'S FRUIT TREES

Apple Pear Plum

Sweet and Sour Cherry
1 and 2-yr.

Peach, 1-yr. Quince Apricot

Upland-grown stock that will please. Buy now to protect yourself against higher prices.

KELLY BROTHERS NURSERIES
Dansville, N. Y.

AZALEA MOLLIS

Heavy Plants, 3 to 8 branches, 10 to 24 ins. tall, row-run, balled. \$2.25 per 10; \$20.00 per 100; \$175.00 per 1000.

CHRISTMAS TREES

One block of about 1000 Norway Spruce, sheared, 3 to 8 ft. Block to be sold as a whole, cheap.

Acer Palmatum, grafting size, 6 to 12 ins., \$3.00 per 100.

Juniper, Pfitzer, rooted cuttings, strong, 6 to 8 ins., \$3.00 per 100.

F. G. EDWARDS NURSERIES
West Lafayette, Ohio.

Wholesale Growers of

Grapevines, Currants, Gooseberries, Blackberries and Raspberries

Let us quote on your requirements

FOSTER NURSERY COMPANY, INC.
60 Orchard St. Fredonia, N. Y.

PROFITABLE PEONIES

Best varieties. Attractive prices. Fine quality roots, liberally graded. 30th Annual Catalogue ready.

HARMEL PEONY CO.

Growers of Fine Peonies since 1911.
Berlin, Maryland

PEONIES at their best.

Ask for general list.

Also Tree Peonies

fine Lilacs, Crabs, Taxus.

The COTTAGE GARDENS
N. I. W. Kriek Lansing, Mich.

New Books and Bulletins

GROWTH REGULATORS.

"Plant-Growth Regulators," miscellaneous publication 495 of the United States Department of Agriculture, is a compilation by John W. Mitchell and Ruby R. Rice, of the bureau of plant industry, of results of work done by the federal bureau, together with that done independently by other investigators, with regard to the chemicals which have been found to affect plant growth. These include substances to stimulate root production, to control preharvest fruit drop and to aid in transplanting trees and shrubs. Thirteen pages briefly describe the methods of applying these chemicals. The important part of the booklet consists of tables summarizing the results obtained by experimenters who have tested the effects of growth-regulating chemicals in the rooting of cuttings. The tables occupy fifty-one pages. A bibliography of the literature cited occupies two and one-half pages, and an index to plants mentioned, seven pages. Copies of the booklet may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C., upon remittance of 20 cents.

DISEASES IN NURSERY OF FOREST-TREE STOCK.

The production of forest-tree seedlings in nurseries operated with Civilian Conservation Corps labor led to the publication of information regarding the causes of the most frequently encountered nursery diseases and chemical treatments and general practices to reduce losses associated with them. This information has been brought together in a booklet of eighty pages entitled "Diseases of Forest-Tree Nursery Stock," by William C. Davis, Ernest Wright and Carl Hartley, of the division of forest pathology in the bureau of plant industry of the Department of Agriculture. The bulletin is forestry publication 9 of the Civilian Conservation Corps. Because its contents will undoubtedly be useful to nurserymen producing this type of seedling stock, the bureau has set aside 100 copies which may be obtained as long as they are available by application to the office of the American Association of Nursery-

men, 636 Southern building, Washington, D. C. The booklet is for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C., at 20 cents per copy.

AMERICAN SHRUBS.

The greater attention which has been paid to plants native to our country in the past few years, in contrast to the earlier craze for exotics, has created a need for books of which "Ornamental American Shrubs," by William R. Van Dersal, just published by the Oxford University Press, at \$4, should be but one.

As Dr. Van Dersal points out in his preface, there are altogether about 1,300 species of shrubs native to the United States, and out of that number about 200 are mentioned in his volume, many of them only briefly. Because of the varying climatic conditions in different sections of the country, these must necessarily be divided up by geographical sections, so that probably between two score and three score are mentioned for any one section. At the close of the book are presented five groups consisting of

the ten best shrubs respectively for the northeast, southeast, northwest, southwest and California.

The ten best shrubs of the United States are listed as *Rhododendron calendulaceum*, *Fremontia mexicana*, *Sophora secundiflora*, *Kalmia latifolia*, *Rubus deliciosus*, *Ceanothus impressus*, *Chionanthus virginica*, *Stewartia ovata*, *Ilex vomitoria* and *Viburnum trilobum*.

After introductory chapters about plant exploration in America and the growing of shrubs, the author presents those he considers the best, by families or by groups. His descriptions and comments are interestingly put, so that the book should be popular among the gardening public, as

30,000 COLORADO BLUE SPRUCE

4-year Transplants (2-2)

	Per 100	Per 1000
3 to 5 ins.....	\$5.00	\$20.00

Trees grown from seeds from cones hand-picked from blue trees in Colorado.

40,000 NORWAY SPRUCE

4-year Transplants (2-2)

	Per 100	Per 1000
3 to 8 ins.....	\$3.75	\$16.00

Bed-run

All Michigan-grown.

Prices of other Pines, Spruce and Firs on request.

Walter A. Studley Nursery
Dept. AN, Fennville, Mich.

CLOSING ESTATE

at 75% off
of each wholesale price.

Flowering Crabs, 3 to 6 ft.
Flowering Cherries, 3 to 7 ft.
Wistaria, 2 to 6 years old
Ginkgos, 3 to 12 ft.

Taxus in varieties, 2½ to 3½ ft.
Cryptomeria Compacta, 3 to 5 ft.

See salesman on grounds Tuesday and Wednesday in September and October by appointment. Can arrange to dig.

A. E. WOHLERT NURSERIES
R. 49, Delsea Drive at South Dennis, N. J.

CHASE OFFERS

For '42-'43

Sturdy and pot-bound.

Abella Edward Goucher, 2¼-in. pots, 10¢
One of the finest new items in the broad-leaved line. Flowers are large and rich pink. Foliage very glossy. Excellent compact pendulous habit of growth. Hardy as *grandiflora*.

Eunymus patens, 2¼-in. pots, 8¢
Ilex crenata retundifolia, 2¼-in. pots, 12¢

"Watch Chase's Liners Grow Into Dollars For You."

CHASE NURSERY CO.
Chase, Ala.

VERHALENS

Are growing Texas Roses of Quality for the new nursery season.

Write for list of varieties.

**EVERGREENS
BOXWOOD - SHRUBS**

VERHALEN NURSERY COMPANY
Scottsville, Texas
Wholesale Only

SMALL FRUIT PLANTS

Evergreens—Shrubs
Lining-out Stock

Send for Complete Trade List
W. N. SCARFF'S SONS
New Carlisle, O.

HOBBS

APPLE, 1 and 2-yr., leading varieties.
ELM—MOUNTAIN ASH—BIRCH,
Cut-leaf Weeping—WHITE DOG-
WOOD—GINKGO—NORWAY
and SOFT MAPLE—PIN, RED,
BURR and WHITE OAK—LOM-
BARDY POPLAR—REDBUD—
SWEET GUM—CRATAEGUS—
THURLOW WILLOW,
BARBERRY, Green and Red.
BEAUTY BUSH.
PRIVET, Amur and Ibota.
EVERGREENS, up to 6 feet.

C. M. Hobbs & Sons, Inc.

Bridgeport Indiana
Oldest and largest Nursery in Indiana
Established 1875.

JUNIPER VIRGINIANA

Seedlings and Grafting Sizes.

American Plum, Hackberry, Russian
Mulberry and Chinese Elm seedlings.
American Plum pits, 50c per lb.
Russian Olive seeds, 15c per lb.

JANE'S GARDENS

Yankton, S. D.

EVERGREEN GARDEN NURSERY

McMinnville, Tenn.

CORNUS FLORIDA,
White-flowering Dogwood. Per 1000
12 to 24 ins., 1-yr. seedlings...\$9.00

ACER DASYCARPUM,
Silver Maple.
12 to 24 ins., 1-yr. seedlings... 4.25

TSUGA CANADENSIS, Hemlock.
Collected. Per 10,000
4 to 8 ins., for lining out...\$45.00

If interested in large quantities of Shade
Trees, Vines, Flowering Shrubs, Ferns,
etc., write us for special quotations.

ARBORVITAE, Goldspire, 3 to 5 ft., sheared
plants, choice of field, 85c.
ABELIA GRANDIFLORA, 3 to 5 ft., cut back,
bushy, choice of field, 60c.
Thousands of each to select from. Prices are
for B&B plants at our nurseries or F.O.B. cars
our shipping point, La Grange, Ga.

MOUNTVILLE NURSERIES
Mountville, Ga.

COLORADO-GROWN CHINESE ELMS
Specimen Trees, light grades and
seedlings

ENGLISH ELM (*Ulmus Campestris*)
Now booking orders in combination
cars to central and eastern points.
SWINK NURSERY COMPANY
Swink, Colorado.

NORTHERN-GROWN NURSERY STOCK

Evergreen Liners — Specimen Ever-
greens, B&B — Hardy Fruit Trees —
Hardy Apple Seedlings — Ornamental
Shrubs—Lining-out Shrubs, Trees and
Vines. Write for price list.

J. V. BAILEY NURSERIES
Daytons Bluff Sta. St. Paul, Minn.

well as of value to the professional
plantsman.

To indicate hardness he uses the
plant growth region map developed
by Furman Lloyd Mulford, horticul-
turist of the United States Depart-
ment of Agriculture. The material of
the book, it may be noted, grew out
of the travels of the author for the
Department of Agriculture working
on the problems of using native plants
in soil conservation.

HOME FRUIT BULLETINS.

Of much value in the victory gar-
den program are six bulletins issued
by the United States Department of
Agriculture on the home fruit gar-
den. These follow the recommenda-
tions of committees at the national
victory garden conference last De-
cember and refer to the earlier na-
tional nutrition conference, at which
Americans were urged to eat more
fruit.

Each in this series of bulletins is
of eight pages, recommends specific
varieties for the different climatic
districts in each region and concludes
with concise instructions on planting
and care of fruit trees and berry
plants.

Each nurseryman should become
familiar with the bulletin for his re-
gion so that he may be sure his offers
to customers include the recommend-
ed varieties. Copies of the bulletins
may be obtained from the Superin-
tendent of Documents, Washington,
D. C., at 5 cents per copy, which
should be remitted by cash or check.

The first five bulletins have been
published and are now available,
while the sixth, No. 227, will appear
shortly. The numbers of the bulle-
tins in the series and the states cov-
ered by each are as follows:

218—New Jersey, Delaware, West Vir-
ginia, Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania,
Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri.
219—Tennessee, North Carolina, South
Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mis-
sissippi, Louisiana, Arkansas.

221—Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas, New
Mexico, Colorado.

222—Nebraska, South Dakota, North
Dakota, Montana, Wyoming, Nevada,
Utah.

224—Washington, Oregon, California,
Arizona.

227 — Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin,
Michigan, New York, Vermont, New
Hampshire, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode
Island, Connecticut.

THE address of J. Carroll Reiners,
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4 to 6 ins., seedlings.....\$ 7.50
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700 Berckmans Golden Arborvitae 6 to 9
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6000 to 7000 seeds to the bushel (50 lb.)

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Coming Events

TRAVEL TO COAST.

On a rapid trip to the Pacific coast, Richard P. White, executive secretary of the American Association of Nurserymen, will appear before three nurserymen's gatherings this month. Traveling with him to attend the same meetings will be F. R. Kilner, publisher of the American Nurseryman, Chicago.

The first stop will be Denver, Colo., September 19, where a meeting of the Colorado Nurserymen's Association is scheduled for that day, according to the program following.

They will speak at the meeting of the Oregon Association of Nurserymen, to be held at the Portland hotel, Portland, Ore., September 22.

From there they will go to the convention of the California Association of Nurserymen, at the Hotel Senator, Sacramento, September 23 to 25, the program of which appears in another column.

Mr. White will return directly from Sacramento on account of the victory garden harvest show to be held at Washington, D. C., October 2 to 4.

COLORADO PROGRAM.

The fall meeting of the Colorado Nurserymen's Association will be held at the W. W. Wilmore Nursery, Denver, on the afternoon of September 19. Richard P. White, executive secretary of the American Association of Nurserymen, Washington, D. C., will report on "Today's Trends in the Nursery Business," and F. R. Kilner, editor of the American Nurseryman, will discuss "Publication Cooperation."

A report of committees on the Colorado victory garden harvest and food shows will be an important item of business, as the Colorado nurserymen are sponsors of this program.

Scott Wilmore will lead a discussion on "Nursery Operation Without Labor."

Members in Denver have been working busily lately on preparations for the organization meeting of the victory garden harvest show committee, held September 11, reports Clayton W. Watkins, of the Fort Collins Nurseries, Fort Collins, president of the state association.

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(Oregon-Washington Hollygrape)

Glossy broad-leaved evergreen foliage, large panicles of yellow flowers followed by clusters blue berries.

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SEEDLINGS, Field-grown

1-yr., 4 to 10 ins., row-run.....\$20.00 per 1000

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Note: We do not grade our seedlings and thus avoid tearing the roots apart. They arrive in better condition. We do give a liberal estimated count and our customer gets many smaller seedlings which are not counted and can be saved by potting.

TRANSPLANTS, Field-grown, 3 or more Canes

10 to 12 ins., bare root.....\$30.00 per 100

15 to 18 ins., bare root..... 40.00 per 100

20 to 24 ins., bare root..... 50.00 per 100

(Balled and Burlapped 15c per plant extra)

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OVER 100,000

EVERGREEN SHRUBS

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Spruce: Koster and Colorado Blue
Mugho Pine, Yews, etc., etc.

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Mountain View Floral Nurseries
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Leading grower since 1900

CALIFORNIA PROGRAM.

The revived spirit of the California Association of Nurserymen is reflected in the program for the thirty-second annual convention, to be held September 23 to 25 at the Hotel Senator, at Sacramento. Able speakers will discuss subjects important to California nurserymen, while their own particular problems will be treated in panel discussions. Two luncheon sessions are scheduled, while the evening entertainment includes a night at El Rancho, famous for its food and fun, and a banquet and entertainment at the Hotel Senator the following night.

For the ladies have been arranged garden tours, a trip to Sutter's Fort on September 23 and a tea and entertainment at the Crocker Art Gallery the next day. The Women's Auxiliary has as officers: President, Mrs. Gene Fowler; vice-president,



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**Evergreen Propagators
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California Field-grown
ROSEBUSHES
Dependable
Howard Rose Co.
HEMET, CALIFORNIA



Mrs. Louis B. Lagomarsino; secretary, Mrs. Clarence Vaughan.

Chairman of convention arrangements is Charles G. Armstrong. The finance committee consists of Fred

Wittsche, chairman; Hubert Geisreiter, Eugene Armstrong, Ray Hanley, Louis B. Lagomarsino and Louis Crane. The program committee includes Hubert Geisreiter, chairman; Elmer Merz, Lauren Miller, Jack McDonnell, Gene Fowler, Tom Edwards and J. Wallace Mann. The reception committee comprises Clarence Vaughan, chairman; Louis Vistica, Ray Stuart, Walter Tecklenburg and Don Weiss.

At an afternoon meeting September 22 the directors will gather and hear the reports of chapter presidents. The opening session of the convention will be held in the Palm Court of the Hotel Senator the following morning.

Late additions to the program, reports President Louis B. Lagomarsino, are an illustrated talk on camouflage and an address by Dean K. A. Ryerson, of the University of California, at one time head of the bureau of plant introductions of the United States Department of Agriculture. The program otherwise follows:

SEPTEMBER 23, 9:30 A. M.

Address of welcome, by Tom B. Monk, mayor of Sacramento.

Response, by R. D. Westcott, Los Angeles.

Announcements, by Charles G. Armstrong, chairman, convention committee.

President's address, by Louis B. Lagomarsino, Sacramento.

Address, by W. J. Cecil, director, California department of agriculture.

Treasurer's report, by Gordon Wallace, San Jose.

Report of the bureau of nursery service.

SEPTEMBER 23, 12:15 P. M.

Organization luncheon. Special address, by Sir Cecil Hedwick, world-famous botanist. Introduction by W. B. Clarke.

SEPTEMBER 23, 2 P. M.

"The Future of the Fruit Industry," by Irving J. Woodin, general manager, California Fruit Exchange.

"Can Group Advertising Help Nurserymen?" by MacAlan Gardner, account executive, Ewing C. Kelly Advertising Agency.

Nursery short course: Pierce disease and other diseases affecting the nurserymen and growers in California, led by Dr. D. G. Milbrath, chief, California bureau of pathology.

Nursery pest control, led by John Steinweden, bureau of nursery service.

SEPTEMBER 23, 6:30 P. M.

A night at El Rancho: Cocktail hour, 6:30; dinner, 7:30; entertainment, dancing.

SEPTEMBER 24, 8 A. M.

Breakfast, California chapter, American Association of Nurserymen, Ray Hartman, president, in Hotel Senator lounge.

SEPTEMBER 24, 9:30 A. M.

"War and Vital Fertilizer Materials," by Weller Noble, vice-president and general manager, Pacific Guano Co.

PORTLAND WHOLESALE NURSERY CO.

306 S. E. 12th AVENUE Avery H. Steinmetz PORTLAND, OREGON

Quality Stock

CONIFERS AND BROAD-LEAVED
EVERGREENS
SHADE AND FLOWERING TREES
FRUIT TREE SEEDLINGS
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Combination Carloads to Eastern dis-
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Fruit Tree Seedlings
Flowering Ornamental Trees
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Grown right and packed right.

Combination carloads to Eastern
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Produce Extra Large Blooms
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Write for List and Prices
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Headquarters for . . .

Fruit and Shade trees with vigorous
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Flowering trees, Weeping trees.
Shrubs, Roses, Small fruits.

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LEADING GROWERS of

CUTLEAF WEEPING BIRCH,
Schwedler and Norway Maple,
Flame 2 and 3-year stock,
Also Hawthorn, Crab, Flowering Cherry and Pink-
flowering Locust.

List ready in September.

MOTZ BROS. NURSERIES
P. O. BOX 42, Oregos, Ore.

"Nursery Merchandising Practices as
Viewed by the President of the Sacra-
mento Businessmen's Garden Club," by
Ferd Scheid, sales promotion manager,
John Breuner Co.

Report of Richard P. White, executive
secretary, American Association of Nur-
serymen, Washington, D. C.

SEPTEMBER 24, 12:15 P. M.

Organization luncheon in honor of
chapter presidents, Hotel Senator lounge,
Roy F. Wilcox, chairman.

SEPTEMBER 24, 2 P. M.

"Current and Future Trends of Cred-
its," by Arthur F. Henning, secretary-
manager, Retailers' Credit Association,
Sacramento.

"What Is the Answer?" Panel discus-
sion, Ray D. Hartman, Leonard Coates

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1 to 9 huge burlap bags.....\$1.25 each
10-bag lots.....1.10 each
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AMERICAN SOIL SPONGE SELLING CORP.
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Complete, Balanced, Soluble, Odorless
Grows superior plants in soil, sand or water

For FEEDING all plants indoors or out. SEEDLINGS—reduces damping off. CUTTINGS—keeps them succulent. TRANSPLANTING—reduces shock and wilting. Makes vigorous roots, stronger stems, more and better flowers, fruit and vegetables.
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Retail prices: 1 oz. 10c; 3 oz. 25c; 1 lb. \$1. Also in 10, 25, 50 and 100 lb. drums.
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64 pages, 3000 names, 25c per copy

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608 S. Dearborn St. Chicago, Ill.

Nursery, San Jose, chairman. "The Pink Tag," by Harry Marks, sales manager, Germain Seed & Plant Co., Los Angeles. "Cost vs. Selling Price," by Paul Doty, Doty & Doerner, Portland, Ore. "Sales Promotion and Merchandising," by Ferd Scheid, sales promotion manager, John Breuner Co. "Containers and Delivery Problems," by John A. Armstrong, Armstrong Nurseries, Ontario.

"The Nurserymen's Part in the War." Address.

SEPTEMBER 24, 6:30 P. M.

State president's banquet and ball, Empire room: Cocktail hour, 6:30; banquet, 7; entertainment.

SEPTEMBER 25, 10:30 A. M.

"The Nursery Cleanup," by D. B. Mackie, chief, bureau of entomology, California department of agriculture.

Report of nominating committee.
Election of officers.

OHIO SUMMER MEETING.

The program for the summer meeting of the Ohio Nurserymen's Association provides for interesting sessions at Beatley's hotel, Russells Point, September 15 and 16.

A round-table discussion is scheduled for 2 p. m., Tuesday, September 15, covering the subjects of nursery supplies, led by John Leonard; nursery labor, Barrett Cole; nursery stock in relation to customer demands, Tom Kyle; improved nursery practices, L. C. Chadwick; recent developments in insect pest and disease control, John Baringer. A moonlight boat ride, bathing, dancing, cards and motion pictures will follow dinner at the hotel at 6:30 p. m.

September 16, at 10 a. m., A.A.N. delegates will report on the recent national convention, with open discussion on each subject: Victory garden harvest shows, Peter Cassinelli; camouflage contracts as a possibility for Ohio nurserymen, George Kern; selling credits and collections, Louis Bookwalter; future outlook on rail and truck transportation, Melvyn Wyant; social activities at the convention, Ed Jenkins.

Report on the taxus planting at the Ohio agricultural experiment station is scheduled for 2 p. m., by L. C. Chadwick. A general discussion on amounts of stock on the market, outlook for fall business, labor conditions and the tire situation will follow. Members may bring up their problems here for an interchange of ideas which may be helpful.

Announcement of a special hotel rate for nurserymen at the meeting is made by Parker W. Leonard, chairman of the arrangements committee.



MYROBALAN SEED

Nation's Leading Source

Grown in our own orchard, processed by our experienced men. Cleaned and cured with special equipment, assuring high germination. Immediate delivery.

PEACH PITS

We are booking orders for California Lovell peach pits. Ample supply of high quality seed. Write today for quotations.



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NURSERY COMPANY
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Send for New Seed List.

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LAWN GRASS SEED

Highest Quality.

	Bag	100 lbs.
Finest Lawn Mixture.....	112 lbs.	\$18.00
Kentucky Blue Grass.....	112 lbs.	18.50
Redtop, fancy silver seed.....	100 lbs.	11.00
American Rye Grass.....	100 lbs.	8.50
Perennial Rye Grass.....	100 lbs.	16.50
White Dutch Clover,		
10 lbs., \$7.50.....	150 lbs.	68.00

A. H. HUMMERT SEED CO.
2746-48 Chouteau Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

North Dakota and Montana Seeds

Northern-grown Tree, Shrub and Wild Flower seeds. Wholesale crude botanicals.

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APPLE SEEDS

We accumulate several thousand pounds of apple seeds each fall season. Interested in contracts for all or part of our production.

Valley Evaporating Co.
Yakima, Washington

PICNIC AT LOS ANGELES.

The Southern California Nurserymen's Association held a picnic August 24 at North Hollywood recreation park, Los Angeles, which brought out a good representation of its members with their families. The committee, William Silva, Peter Mordigan, Lyman Merrick, Kenneth Bishop and Harold McFadden, did an excellent job in arranging a full program of games and races.

LICENSES to operate retail nurseries have been granted L. H. Coffman, 5400 Sepulveda boulevard, Van Nuys, Cal., and L. A. Gwynne, 976 Vine street, Los Angeles.

THE Leonard Coates Nurseries, Inc., San Jose, Cal., has the contract for landscaping Union square, a full square block of park in the center of downtown San Francisco, under which a huge underground garage has been built. The park has been torn up for more than a year, but the garage, holding 1,500 cars, is now completed and landscaping started.

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Five lines, \$1.00,
each additional line, 20 cents,
per insertion.

Let these little liners move
your stock easily and cheaply.

Peonies: Tree and Herbaceous, best varieties.
Oberlin Peony Gardens, Sinking Spring, Pa.

FOR QUICK SALE—4000 *Taxus cuspidata* upright, 2-yr. seedlings, \$18.50 per 1000, packing included, cash with order. B. cert. Boulevard Nurseries, Newport, R. I.

WRITE for special growers' prices on Apple seedlings, Oregon Grape, Mountain Ash and *Wistaria frutescens*.

WALDO HILLS SEEDLING NURSERY,
Aumsville, Ore.

PEONY SURPLUS, strong 3 to 5-eye divisions. *Festiva Maxima*, *Edulis Superba*, *Alexander Dumas*, *Fragnans*, *Karl Rosefeld*, *Mme. Ducl*. Write for prices. E. F. Kraft, Armstrong Nursery, 653 Division St., Evansville, Ind.

TO EXCHANGE—Want liners, *Juniperus Virginiana* and *Scopolorum*; *Colorado Blue Spruce*; *Mugho Pine*, etc. See our display ad offer.

F. G. EDWARDS NURSERIES,
West Lafayette, O.

NURSERY STOCK.

Ask for New List of Lining-out Stock for immediate and spring delivery.
WESTBURY ROSE CO., INC.,
Westbury, N. Y.

COLORADO BLUE SPRUCE.

2-year seedlings, \$9.00 per 1000. Other kinds, larger sizes. List ready. We collect tree seeds.
BRADEN NURSERY,
Evergreen Growers, South Windham, Me.

BIRCH, cut-leaved weeping, 6 to 8 ft., \$1.45 each; \$13.50 per 10. 8 to 10 ft., \$2.00 each; \$18.50 per 10.
Write for quotations on other sizes and varieties.
WAYNESBORO NURSERIES, INC.,
Waynesboro, Va.

FLOWERING GRABS, assorted varieties, 3 to 4 ft., \$3.50 per 10; \$30.00 per 100. 4 to 6 ft., \$4.50 per 10; \$40.00 per 100. 6 to 7 ft., \$5.50 per 10; \$75.00 per 100.
WAYNESBORO NURSERIES, INC.,
Waynesboro, Va.

Early-bearing bred-up budded and grafted Papershell Pecan trees, Peaches, Pears, Figs, Grapes, Plums, Apples, Strawberries, Youngberries, Boysenberries. New crop Pecan nuts. Catalogue free. Bass Pecan Co., Lomberton, Miss.

SPECIMEN APPLE TREES, assorted varieties. Especially suited for landscape use or home orchard planting. 5-yr., 1½ to 2-in., 7 to 8 ft., \$12.00 per 10; \$100.00 per 100. 6-yr., 2 to 2½-in., 8 to 9 ft., \$17.50 per 10; \$150.00 per 100.
WAYNESBORO NURSERIES, INC.,
Waynesboro, Va.

CHINESE ELM, good straight stock, 6 to 8 ft., \$6.00 per 10; \$50.00 per 100. 8 to 10 ft., \$8.00 per 10; \$75.00 per 100. 10 to 12 ft., \$11.00 per 10; \$100.00 per 100.
Write for quotations on other sizes and varieties.
WAYNESBORO NURSERIES, INC.,
Waynesboro, Va.

GRAFTED BLACK WALNUTS IN VARIETIES
Select strain of Walnut and White Oak Seedlings. Grafted Persimmons, Honey Locust varieties.
Write for list.
NUT TREE NURSERIES
John W. Hershey, Downingtown, Pa.

PEACH PITTS.
SMALL, NATURAL PEACH PITTS, collected in the mountains of western North Carolina, averaging 6,500 pits per bushel of 50 lbs. Cost less than canner seed, considering the number per bushel. Less than 10 bus., \$5.00; 10 bus. or more, \$2.75 per bu.

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Waynesboro, Va.

ASH, European Mountain, 6 to 8 ft., \$8.50 per 10; \$75.00 per 100. 8 to 10 ft., \$12.00 per 10; \$110.00 per 100.
American White Ash, 8 to 10 ft., \$8.50 per 10; \$75.00 per 100. 10 to 12 ft., \$13.50 per 10; \$125.00 per 100. 2 to 2½-in. caliper, \$17.50 per 10; \$160.00 per 100.
Write for quotations on other sizes and varieties.
WAYNESBORO NURSERIES, INC.,
Waynesboro, Va.

PRONIES.
Standard 3 to 5-eye divisions, from field planted three years ago.
Festiva Maxima and *Karl Rosefeld*, \$1.50 per 10, \$12.00 per 100. *Edulis Superba*, \$1.20 per 10, \$10.00 per 100. *Mme. de Verneville*, \$1.00 per 10, \$8.00 per 100. Unnamed, labeled to color, red white and pink, \$1.00 per 10, \$7.00 per 100.
Send for price on 1 to 3-eye divisions for planters on named varieties.
CARVER PEONY GARDENS, KEARNEY, NEB.

FALL SPECIALS.
100 Irises, all different, labeled, \$3.00. Grape Hyacinths, 5 to 7 ctms., \$1.00 per 100; 9 to 11 ctms., \$20.00. Bleeding Heart, 3 to 5-eye, \$10.00 per 100. Field-grown Double Russian Violets, \$20.00 per 100. *Sabina Juniper*, rooted cuttings, \$5.00 per 100. *Buxus Sempervirens*, rooted cuttings, \$3.00 per 100. Russell Lupine seeds, \$3.00 per oz. Mrs. Scott Elliott's Columbine seeds, \$1.50 per oz.

SMITH BULB GARDENS, Clarkston, Wash.

EVERGREENS.
Taxus Canadensis, 15 ins. to 7 ft.
Taxus Canadensis, 2½ ft. to 12 ft.
Taxus Canadensis, 5 to 10 ft.
Taxus Media Hickel, 1½ ft. to 2½ ft.
Thuja Occ. Pyramidalis, 3 ft. to 5 ft.
Thuja Rosenthalii and *Wareana*, 2½ ft. to 4 ft.
Juniperus Canadensis and *Columnaris*, 8 ft. to 8 ft.
All first-class stock with J.B. Certificate for October shipment in carload lots. Write for list.
BULK'S NURSERIES, Babylon, L. I., N. Y.

SELLING OUT SMALL EVERGREENS.
Transplanted Evergreens, 5-yr. Per 1000
1500 *Mugho Pine*, 3 to 4 ins. \$25.00
3000 Norway Spruce, 4 to 12 ins. 23.00
500 White Spruce, 4 to 12 ins. 23.00
Evergreen Seedlings.
2000 *Colorado Blue Spruce*, 2 to 6 ins. 12.00
2000 *Black Hills Spruce*, 4 to 8 ins. 10.00
1000 *Mugho Pine*, 4 to 6 ins. 10.00
\$155.00 cash will buy the whole 10,000 trees.

JOHN CARLSON,
Duneland Beach, Michigan City, Ind.

ABIES *Veitchii* and *Concolor*, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.25; 4 to 5 ft., \$1.50. *Juniperus Hibernica*, 2 to 3 ft., 75c; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.00. *Juniperus Burki*, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50; 4 to 5 ft., \$2.00. *Juniperus Virginiana* *Glaucia*, 4 to 5 ft., \$1.50. *Retinospira Filifera*, 18 to 24 ins., 75c; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.00. White Dogwood, 5 to 6 ft., \$1.00; 6 to 7 ft., \$1.50; 8 to 10 ft., \$2.00. Pink Dogwood, 4 to 5 ft., \$2.00; 5 to 6 ft., \$2.50. Root-pruned July 15, *Betula Alba*, Paper Birch and Red Birch, 6 to 8 ft., \$1.00; 8 to 10 ft., \$1.50. Root-pruned July 15. Wanted 10 lbs. Hemlock Seed.

ALANWOLD NURSERY,
Neshaminy, Bucks Co., Pa.

WE OFFER FOR FALL SHIPMENT
25,000 *Weigela Eva Rathke*, 3-yr. transplants
1,000 *Weigela Eva Rathke*, 3-yr. shrubs
700 *Weigela Rosea*, 3-yr. shrubs
2,000 *Pfitzer Juniper*, 2-yr., 2½ and 3-in. pots
2,000 *Pfitzer Juniper*, B&B, 2x2½ ft., 2½x3 ft.
25,000 *Taxus*, rooted cuttings, pot plants and transplants
400 *Cornus Florida Rubra*, B&B, 3 to 4 ft., 4 to 5 ft.
125 *Carolina Hemlock*, B&B, 3 and 4 ft.
¾ acre *Peony Clumps*, 5 varieties
Humphreys Landscape Service, Mt. Sterling, Ky.

AUSTRIAN PINE, 5 to 6 ft., Moline Elms, American Elms, Honey Locust.
ELMGROVE NURSERY, Leesville, Mich.

APPLE TREES—In a large assortment of varieties and various sizes, including specimen trees for landscape work. Send us your want list for special quotations.
WAYNESBORO NURSERIES,
Waynesboro, Va.

My lease expires this fall. Make an offer on the following: 100 *Colorado Green Spruce*, 4 to 8 ft.; 75 *Black Hill Spruce*, 5 to 6 ft.; 60 *Pyramidal Arborvitae*, 5 to 8 ft. All well developed stock, excellent roots; grown in clay loam, easy to ball. To be taken by truck; no shipping.
Hans Western Nursery, Watervliet, Mich.

BUXUS SEMPERVIRENS.
Transplanted, puddled. Per 100 Per 1000
6 to 8 ins., 4-yr. \$12.00 \$70.00
8 to 10 ins., 5-yr. 20.00 180.00
10 to 12 ins., 6-yr. 25.00 230.00
12 to 15 ins., 6-yr. 35.00 325.00
Sheared, specimens, B&B. Per 10 Per 100
15 to 18 ins. \$ 8.50 \$ 75.00
30 to 36 ins. 35.00 325.00
36 to 42 ins. 45.00 425.00
Write for quotations on other sizes of *Sempervirens* and various sizes of *Suffruticosa*.
WAYNESBORO NURSERIES, INC.,
Waynesboro, Va.

WANTED.
Pair used Stark heavy duty tree digger beams.
FRITCHARD NURSERIES, OTTAWA, KAN.

FOR SALE
For Sale—8 acres, including 2 acres nursery stock. Good buildings, land and orchard. R. E. A. line. Only nursery near. Home Nursery, Liberal, Mo.

HELP WANTED
Help Wanted—Experienced Nurseryman, middle-aged, for retail nursery, established 33 years, located in growing community, north of San Francisco. For the right man a chance to lease or buy the business, as owner wants to retire. State wages expected, experience and references.
West End Nursery, San Rafael, Cal.

ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT.
Well known nursery in central Michigan wants man with executive ability who, upon proven worth, can take charge of operations. Main requirements: character, industry, intelligence and ability to handle men. State age, capacities, where worked, married, habits, etc. Photo desirable. All applications will be considered confidential. Address No. 246, c/o American Nurseryman, 508 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

HELP WANTED
Salesman, must be able to handle sales yard and office selling and have car available for limited traveling. State experience, qualifications and salary wanted in first letter.
HOLTON & HUNKEL CO.
797 N. Milwaukee St., Milwaukee, Wis.

WHILE YOU ARE
THINKING ABOUT
mailing a circular or special list to move surplus stock in time, an advertisement in the
AMERICAN NURSERYMAN
would carry your offer to trade buyers quickly and at less cost—and you may be sure it will be seen and read.
One-cent postage would cost \$45 to reach our 4,500 readers.
But a full-page ad costs but \$60; one-half page, \$30; other spaces in proportion.
Note how others use this means to turn their stock into cash.

Headquarters for —**"COTTONETTE" Squares**

Best for balling—save time, labor and twine—in stock—sizes, 14x14 to 36x36 inches.

"BURLA-POTS"

For growing plants—more used every year. Sizes, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7-inch.

"GIBRALTAR" Tree Tie

For guying young trees. Use in place of rubber hose; does not bark trees. Also—Tree Bandage, Windbreaks, Frost Covers.

"ARROW"**Horticultural Peat Moss**

Very best quality for Nurserymen and Florists. Large bales, low prices—carloads or less shipped anywhere.

"DORMAX"

For dormant spraying.

Write—stating your requirements. Shipments by Motor Truck or Fast Freight to all points. Satisfaction Assured.

NEW AMSTERDAM SUPPLY CO., INC.

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"We Serve Leading Growers"

**SUPPLIES
—TOOLS**

**For Tree Surgeons
Landscape Men
Nurserymen - Growers**

Send today for a new issue of the BLUE BOOK

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GENUINE MOSS PEAT

Hydraulic pressed bales and smaller resale packages. Sphagnum Moss, Cultivated Peat Humus.

Shipped from Northern plant at Floodwood, Minn., and Hanlontown, Iowa. Annual capacity 1,000 carloads.

Now booking for present and future deliveries.

Write or wire for quotations.

Colby Pioneer Peat Co., Inc.
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RAFFIA

**FOR BUDDING
and TYING**

We can offer for immediate shipment **GENUINE MADAGASCAR RAFFIA** as well as **"CONGO" RAFFIA**.

Thomas B. Meehan Co.
DRESHER, PA.

AT MINNESOTA FAIR.

At the Minnesota state fair, the last week in August, the Twin Cities Nurserymen's Association staged a fine exhibit of specimen evergreens, all labeled for the information of the public. The exhibit was designed by Paul Bass and staged by him and Edmund Johnson, president of the association.

Holm & Olson, Inc., St. Paul, was prominently represented, as usual, and received several awards. Perkins Bros., St. Paul, staged a fine collection of herbaceous perennials in flower. Outdoor displays were set up by the Rosehill Nursery, Minneapolis, and Killmer's Northern Nurseries, St. Paul.

CATALOGUES RECEIVED.

[In writing for a copy of any of the catalogues reviewed below, please mention that you saw it described in the American Nurseryman.]

Fairview Evergreen Nurseries, Fairview, Pa.—Wholesale list of lining-out and specimen evergreens, as well as deciduous trees and shrubs, 40 pages, illustrated, 5¼x8¾ inches.

Conard-Pyle Co., West Grove, Pa.—Descriptive retail fall price list of Star roses, 24 pages, illustrated, in colors throughout, 6½x9¾ inches.

Charles Fiore Nurseries, Prairie View, Ill.—Fall wholesale price list of trees, shrubs, vines, perennials and lining-out stock, 62 mimeographed pages, 4¾x8½ inches.

Chandler Landscape & Floral Co., Kansas City, Mo.—Fall price list of trees, shrubs, perennials and evergreens, 40 mimeographed pages, 8x11 inches.

Jackson & Perkins Co., Newark, N. Y.—Trade price list, dated September 1, 1942, listing a complete line of nursery stock, 96 pages and cover, illustrated, 6x8 inches. Also retail catalogue, chiefly roses, handsomely illustrated, 28 pages, 9x12 inches.

I. E. Ilgenfritz' Sons Co., Monroe, Mich.—Wholesale price list of general line of nursery stock, 54 pages, 5x8 inches.

Evergreen Nursery Co., Sturgeon Bay, Wis.—Advance price list for fall 1942, of lining-out and specimen evergreens and deciduous stock, 5 mimeographed pages.

LICENSE to operate a retail nursery business has been granted August Barnato, 10556 Penrose avenue, Roscoe, Cal.

OPAL SCARBOROUGH, doing business as the Los Angeles Nursery, 2780 West Pico street, Los Angeles, Cal., has sold out to Appolonia Lindner.

E. E. HOPPE has been granted permission to establish a nursery opposite Torney General Army hospital, Vereda Del Sur and North Palm Canyon drive, Palm Springs, Cal.

**PLATE BOOKS
for Nurserymen**

Book A. Illustrates in full color 235 standard nursery items, brief description, substantially bound. Price in small lots, 75c each.

Book B. Condensed edition, 120 items illustrated in full color. Price in small lots, 35c each.

Descriptive Nursery Catalogue

Nicely illustrated, 48 pages and cover. 18c each in small lots.

Will send sample copy of each of the above on receipt of \$1.25. Cash with order.

Correct Planting Methods

A pocket-size 48-page booklet. Very complete but concise information, well illustrated. Helpful in preventing claims for dead stock that cost nurserymen money. Sample, 10c. Write for discounts on quantities.

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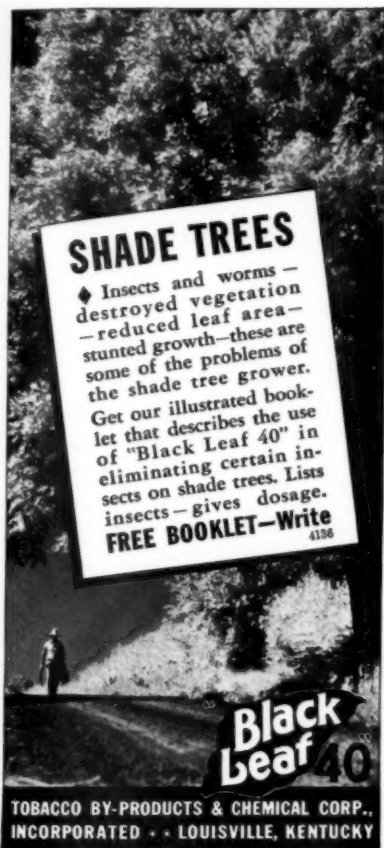


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440 N. WELLS ST. CHICAGO, ILL.

**NURSERY SQUARES
(Imitation Burlap)**

Write for prices, samples and other information.

McHUTCHISON & CO.
95 Chambers St., New York, N. Y.



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◆ Insects and worms—destroyed vegetation—reduced leaf area—stunted growth—these are some of the problems of the shade tree grower. Get our illustrated booklet that describes the use of "Black Leaf 40" in eliminating certain insects on shade trees. Lists insects—gives dosage. **FREE BOOKLET—Write** 4196

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SOIL SHREDDERS**

Write for Catalogue Today
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GROWS BETTER STOCK

BEFORE THE WEATHER TURNS COLD

Fumigate your Compost, Potting and Seed Flat Soil . . .

TO CONTROL MOST DAMPING-OFF AND HARMFUL FUNGI and to CUT DOWN HAND WEEDING COSTS this Winter

Plants grown in LARVACIDE-treated soil usually show sturdier growth, larger yields . . . and make better transplants • LARVACIDE tear gas fumigant is applied in small amounts at foot levels as soil is piled or bladed for later use • The Larvjector measures depth and dosage and speeds the work. With it one man can treat hundreds of square feet an hour • Small amounts of soil may be treated in boxes or barrels without using special apparatus • LARVACIDE offers the easy, inexpensive method of Soil Fumigation, without steam boiler or other costly equipment • Write for new edition of HOW TO DO SOIL FUMIGATION.

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Ariens Tractortiller

It Harrows, Discs, Packs and Levels the Soil in One Operation . . .

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Made in two sizes—4 ft. and 5 ft. Motor driven or power-take-off from any suitable tractor.

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A complete job of fitting the soil after plowing. It leaves no wheel tracks on the field. The revolving tines thoroughly mix and aerate the soil evenly, leaving it in a uniformly tilled condition throughout. Depth of operation is up to 12 inches under favorable conditions. Send for details now.

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Patent No. 2073695



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Now made in four sizes and two grades, comparable in soil capacity to 6-in., 7-in., 8-in. and 9-in. clay pots. Prices as low as \$18.50 per 1000.

Cheap in price (can be given away with the plant). Non-Porous (slow to dry out), produce a better plant than a clay pot, make better satisfied customers and more profit for the Florist and Nurseryman.

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Brown's Yew

CHOICE SPECIMEN YEWS

The three pictures shown here are new photographs of blocks of Yews offered in our current price list. These trees are top quality, spaced wide apart and carefully trimmed, and have been fed twice with heavy applications of cattle manure. They have deep rich green color, and are choice specimens suitable for the finest landscape work.

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